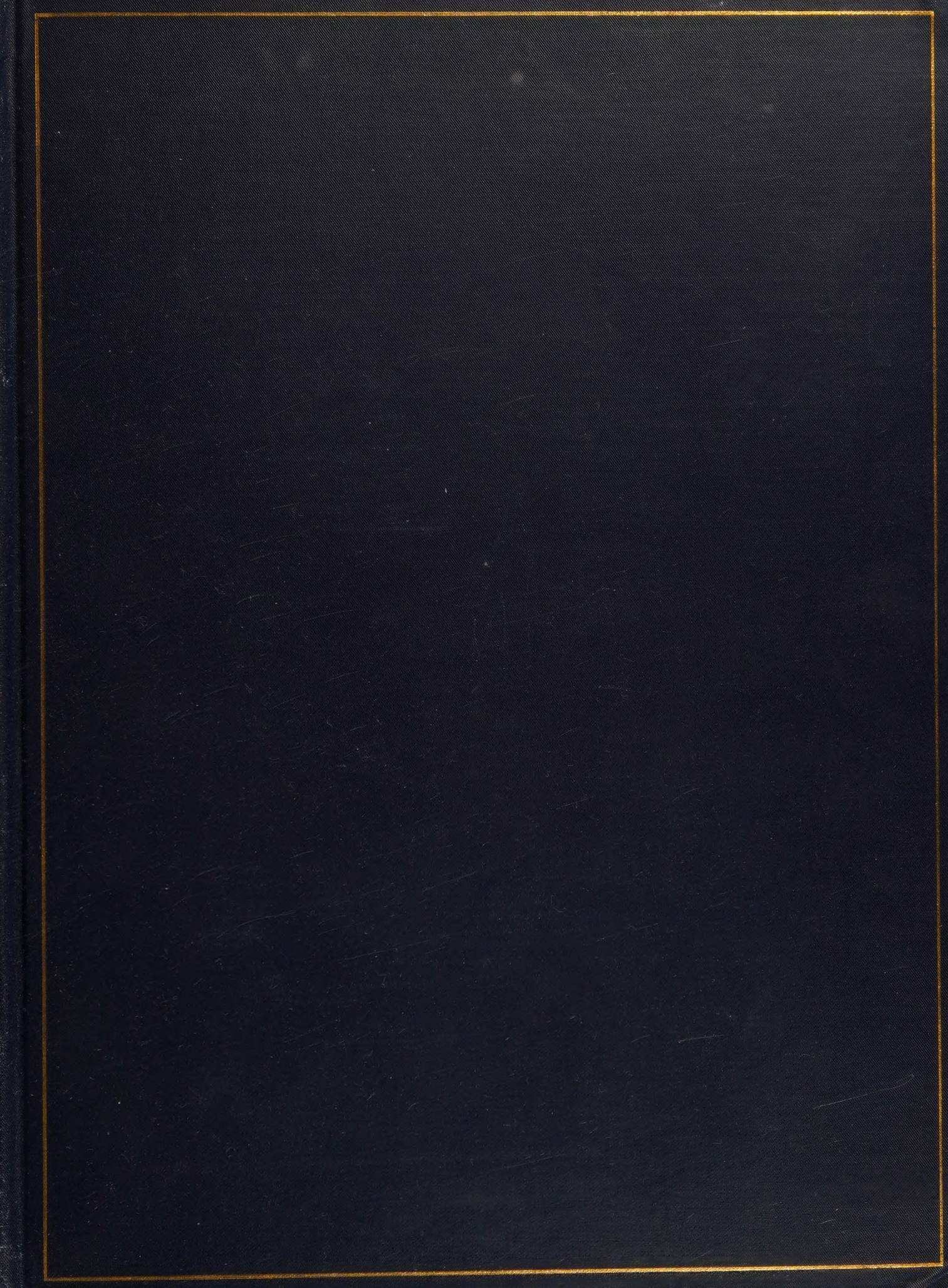
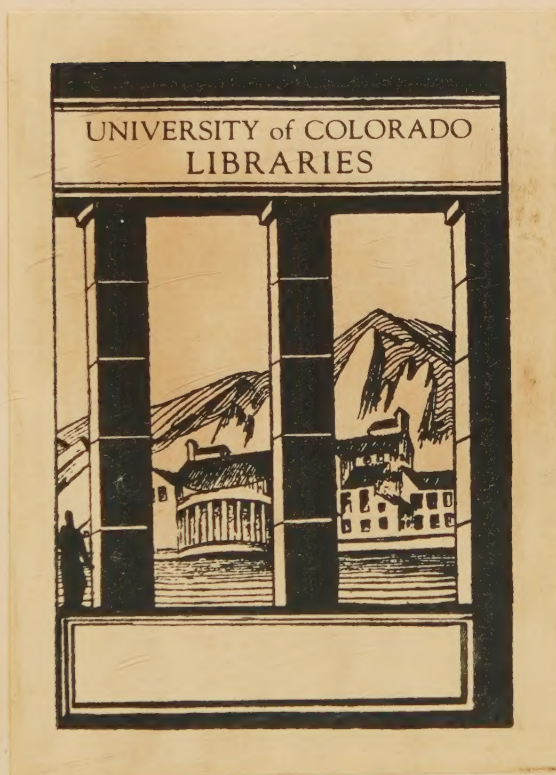
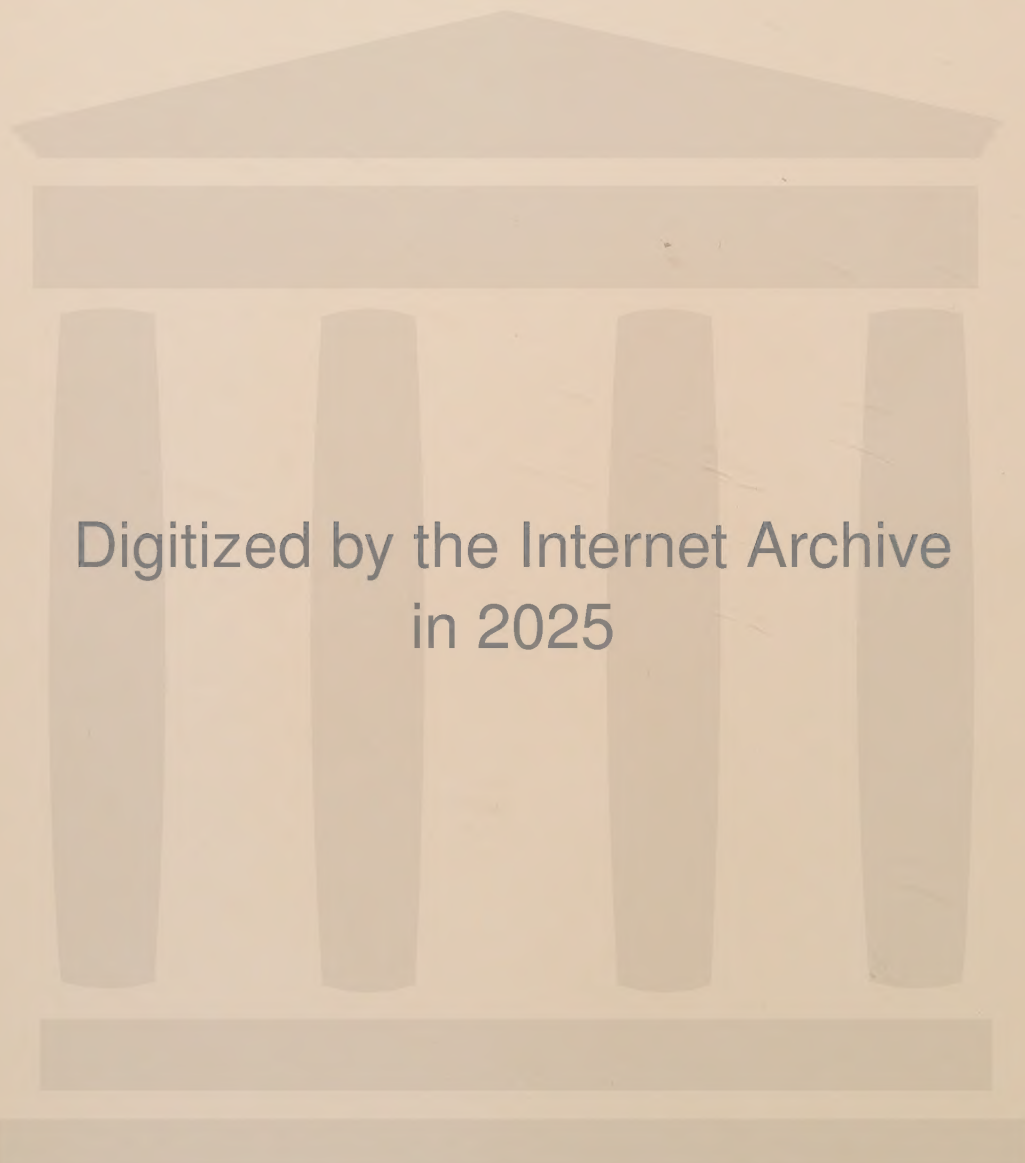




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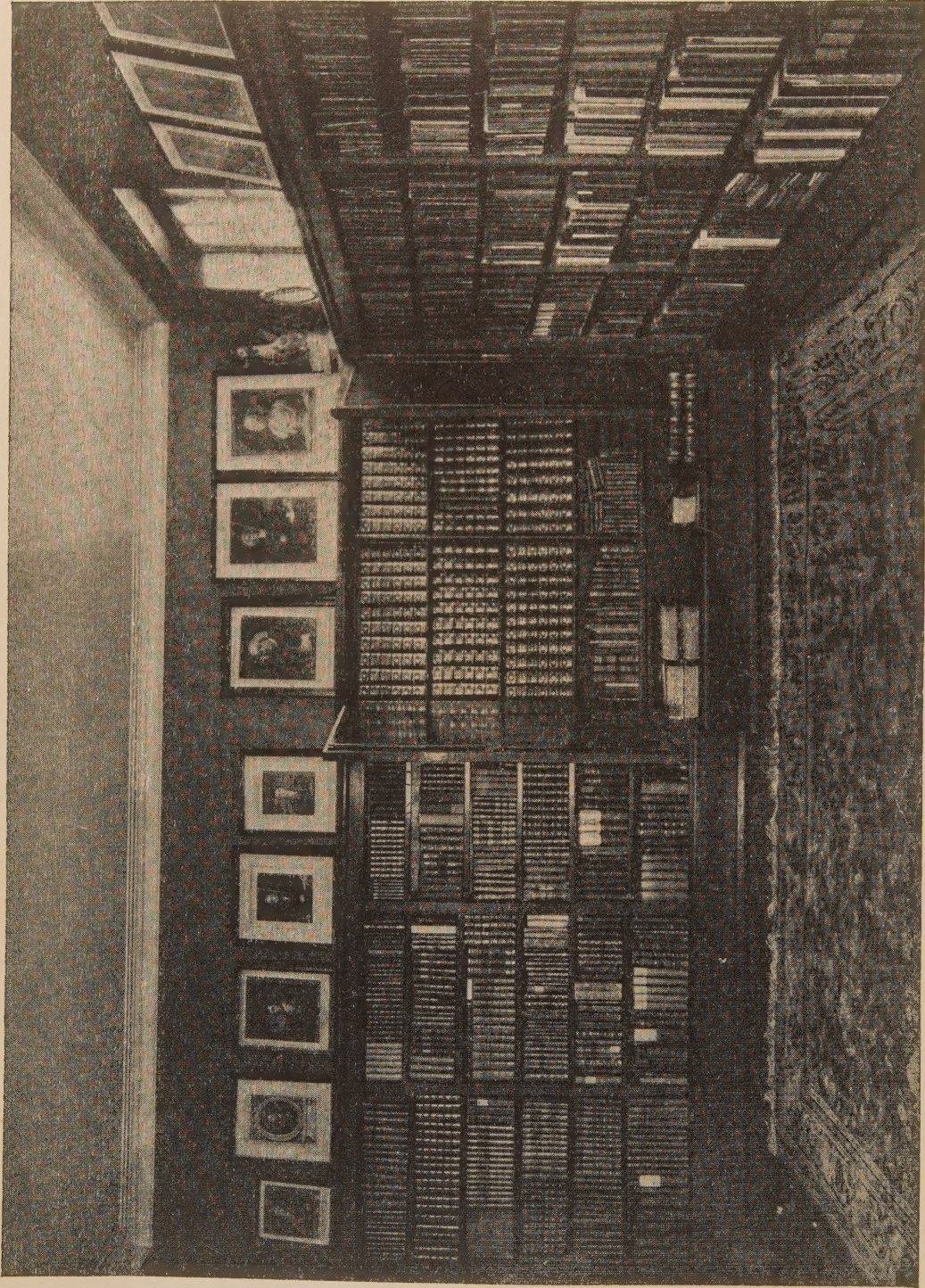




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THE R. B. ADAM LIBRARY RELATING TO
SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. (1709-1784)



THE EXTENDED HILL EDITIONS.

THE
R. B. ADAM LIBRARY

RELATING TO

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON

AND HIS ERA

VOLUME THE SECOND



"The memorials, and the things of fame."

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR AT BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

LONDON AND NEW YORK:
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

MDCCCXXIX

170810

P R O P O S A L S

For Printing, by SUBSCRIPTION,

THE

HARLEIAN MISCELLANY.

OR, A

C O L L E C T I O N

OF

SCARCE, CURIOUS, and ENTERTAINING

TRACTS and PAMPHLETS

Found in the late

EARL of OXFORD's LIBRARY.

INTERSPERSED

With HISTORICAL, POLITICAL, and CRITICAL NOTES.

C O N D I T I O N S.

- I. **I**T is proposed to publish *Six Sheets* of this Work, at the Price of *One Shilling*, every *Saturday*.
- II. No Money is required till the Delivery of each Number.
- III. It is desired, for Ascertaining the Number to be printed, and the more speedy Delivery of each Number, that they who think the Design worthy

of their Encouragement, would favour the Proprietor, **THOMAS OSBORNE**, of *Gray's Inn*, Book-feller, or **J. ROBINSON**, on *Ludgate-hill*, with their Names, and Places of Abode.

- IV. The first Number was published on *Saturday* the 24th of *March*, 1743-4, and the following Numbers regularly every *Saturday Morning*.

An ACCOUNT of this UNDERTAKING.

IT has been for a long Time, a very just Complaint, among the Learned, that a Multitude of valuable Productions, published in small Pamphlets, or in single Sheets, are in a short Time, too often by Accidents, or Negligence, destroyed, and entirely lost; and that those Authors, whose Reverence for the Public has hindered them from swelling their Works with Repetitions, or encumbering them with Superfluities, and who, therefore, deserve the Praise and Gratitude of Posterity, are forgotten, for the very Reason for which they might expect to be remembered. It has been long lamented, that the Duration of the Monuments of Genius and Study, as well as of Wealth and Power, depends in no small Measure on their Bulk; and that Volumes, considerable only for their Size, are handed down from one Age to another, when compendious Treatises, of far greater Importance, are suffered to perish, as the compacted Bodies sink into the Water, while those, of which the Extension bears a greater Proportion to the Weight, float upon the Surface.

THIS Observation hath been so often confirmed by Experience, that, in the Neighbouring Nation, the common Appellation of small Performances is derived from this unfortunate Circumstance; a *flyng Sheet*, or a *fugitive Piece*, are the Terms by which they are distinguished, and distinguished with too great Propriety, as they are subject, after having amused Mankind for a While, to take their Flight, and disappear for ever.

WHAT are the Losses which the Learned have already sustained, by having neglected to fix these Fugitives in some certain Residence, it is not easy to say; but there is no Doubt that many valuable Observations have been retarded, because they were not preserved; and that, therefore, the Progress of Knowledge has been retarded, by the Necessity of doing

what had been already done, but was done for those who forgot their Benefactor.

The obvious Method of preventing these Losses, of preserving to every Man the Reputation he has merited by long Assiduity, is to unite these scattered Pieces into Volumes, that those, which are too small to preserve themselves, may be secured by their Combination with others; to consolidate these Atoms of Learning into systems, to collect these dissipated Rays, that their Light and their Fire may become perceptible.

Of encouraging this useful Design, the Studios and Inquisitive have now an Opportunity, which, perhaps, was never offered them before, and which, if it should now be lost, there is not any Probability that they will ever recover. They may now conceive themselves in Possession of the Lake to which all those Rivulets of Science have for many Years been flowing; but which, unless its Waters are turned into proper Channels, will soon burst its Banks, or be dispersed in imperceptible Exhalations.

In the *Harleian Library*, which I have perused, are treasured a greater Number of Pamphlets and small Treatises, than were, perhaps, ever yet seen in one Place; Productions of the Writers of all Parties, and of every Age, from the Reformation; collected with an unbounded and unwearied Curiosity, without Exclusion of any Subject.

So great is the Variety, that it has been no small Labour to peruse the Titles, in order to reduce them to a rude Division, and range their Heaps under General Heads; of which the Numbers, though not yet increased by the Subdivision, which an accurate Survey will necessarily produce, cannot but excite the Curiosity of all the Serious, as there is scarcely any Part of Knowledge, which some of these Articles do not comprehend.

N. B. The Necessity of hastening the present Sale of the *Harleian Library* having produced some Confusion in the small Pieces, of which great Numbers, mentioned in the Catalogue, were not to be found at the Beginning of the Sale, it is thought necessary to advertise the Public, and particularly those Gentlemen who may have been disappointed in their Enquiries after any Treatise that was mislaid, that the Collection is now adjusted, according to the Catalogue, and that there will be no longer any Difficulty in finding any of the Books, which are not already sold. Catalogues of the *Harleian Library*, are to be had at the Shop of **T. OSBORNE**, in *Gray's Inn*; where the Sale will continue till Notice is given of its Conclusion.

Written by Johnson.

WORKS
OF
SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

“My Works shall propagate my fame”—

Sir Archibald Alison asserts that Johnson was “the strongest intellect and the most profound observer of the 18th century.”—History of Europe, Vol. XV, page 175.

CHARACTER OF JOHNSON

By GEORGE SAINTSBURY, LL.D., D.Litt., Late Professor of English
Literature in Edinburgh University. (From "The Peace of the
Augustans, etc." London. G. Bell & Sons, Ltd. 1916.)

Common sense salted and spirited with humor; inflexible principle combined with utmost charity; wide knowledge without pedantry (the notion of Johnson as a typical pedant probably still survives, but only in the poorest wits, unenriched with even the slightest knowledge); curiosity again tempered by a wholesome scepticism which applied to all things provable, while it respected things where proof is not in place; pride, in that sense where pride is no deadly sin—indeed, no sin at all—because it has been tried seven and seventy times in the fire of suffering, and purged of all the dross of vanity; a courage mental, moral, and physical, utterly fearless of every person and everything but God and God's doomsman Death; other good things that could be catalogued almost to weariness,—all are to be found in Johnson, and most of them are, as has been said, specific for the opposite qualities so common in our day. Nor is it even in the least degree true that presentation of these, in a restful and refreshing manner, is confined to the *Life*, delightful as that is, and much as we owe to its author. The charm is to be found in the *Letters*, of which that *Life* itself largely consists, but which occur in some bulk outside it; in the *Lives of the Poets* eminently; in the *Journey to the Western Isles* almost equally; in *The Rambler* and *Rasselas* for all those whose intellectual range goes a little beyond halfpenny picture-papers and the six-shilling or sevenpenny novel; in the *Prayers and Meditations* for those who are not superior to religion; in the very pamphlets and miscellanies for those who deserve to find it.

“Across the span of the ages which we call the past, there stand out significant and important figures of men who greatly influenced their times, and others more important who personified the cumulative effects of their periods and interpreted and transmitted these to future generations for their understanding. Of these we can never know too much.”—Ernest Martin Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College, U. S. A.

A
VOYAGE
 TO
ABYSSINIA.
 BY
Father Jerome Lobo,

A PORTUGUESE JESUIT.
 CONTAINING,

A Narrative of the Dangers
 he underwent in his first
 Attempt to pass from the
Indes into *Abyssinia*; with
 a Description of the
 Coasts of the *Red-Sea*.

An Account of the History,
 Laws, Customs, Religion,
 Habits, and Buildings of
 the *Abyssins*; with the
 Rivers, Air, Soil, Birds,
 Beasts, Fruits and other
 natural Productions of

that remote and unfre-
 quented Country.

A Relation of the Admis-
 sion of the Jesuits into
Abyssinia in 1625, and
 their Expulsion from
 thence in 1634.

An exact Description of the
Nile, its Head, its Branch-
 es, the Course of its Wa-
 ters, and the Cause of
 its Inundations.

With a Continuation of the History of *Abyssinia*
 down to the Beginning of the Eighteenth Century, and
 Fifteen Dissertations on various Subjects relating to the
 History, Antiquities, Government, Religion, Manners,
 and natural History of *Abyssinia*, and other Countries
 mention'd by Father JEROME LOBO.

By MR. LEGRAND.

From the FRENCH.

L O N D O N:

Printed for A. BATESWORTH, and C. HITCH
 at the *Red-Lyon* in *Paternoster-Row*.

MDCCLXXXV.

T H E
Gentleman's Magazine:
O R, T R A D E R S
Monthly Intelligencer.

VOLUME the FIRST, for the YEAR 1731.

C O N T A I N I N G

- | | |
|---|--|
| I. An impartial View of the various <i>Weekly ESSAYS</i> , <i>Controversial</i> , <i>Humorous</i> and <i>Political</i> ; <i>Religious</i> , <i>Moral</i> , and <i>Satirical</i> . | IV. The Prices of Goods and Stocks, Bill of Mortality, Bankrupts declar'd, &c. |
| II. Select Pieces of <i>POETRY</i> . | V. A Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets published. |
| III. A concise Relation of the most remarkable <i>Transactions</i> and <i>Events</i> , <i>Domestick</i> and <i>Foreign</i> . | VI. Observations in <i>Gardening</i> , and a List of the Fairs. |
| | VII. A Table of <i>C O N T E N T S</i> to each Month. |

Together with

An ALPHABETICAL INDEX of the NAMES mentioned throughout the W H O L E, for the easier finding any Occurrence, Death, Marriage, Birth, Promotion, Accident, Adventure, Date, or other Circumstance relating to them.

Collected chiefly from the Public Papers, by SYLVANUS URBAN.

E P L U R I B U S



U N U M.

L O N D O N: Printed, and Sold at St John's Gate, by F. Jeffries in Ludgate-Street, and by the Bookellers in Town and Country.

M D C C X X X I I.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine :
AND
Historical Chronicle.
VOLUME VIII.

For the YEAR M.DCC.XXXVIII.

CONTAINING,

- | | |
|--|--|
| I. Proceedings and Debates in the
SENATE of <i>Lilliput</i> . | IV. Select Pieces of POETRY. |
| II. ESSAYS, Controversial,
Humourous and Satirical; Re-
ligious, Moral and Political:
Collected in Part from the
Publick Papers. | V. A Chronicle of the most re-
markable Transactions Foreign
and Domestic. |
| III. Dissertations and Letters from
Correspondents. | VI. Births, Marriages, Deaths,
and Promotions. |
| | VII. The Prices of Stocks, Bill
of Mortality, and Register of
Books. |

PROBESSE & DELECTARE.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

L O N D O N :

Printed by EDW. CAVE, jun. at St JOHN'S GATE.

Ad URBANUM.

URBANE, nullis fesse laboribus,
URBANE, nullis victæ calumniis,
Qui Fronte Sertum in Erudita
Perpetuo viret et virebit ;

Quid moliatur Gens Imitantium,
Quid et minetur, sollicitus parum,
Vacare solis perge Musis,
Juxta Animo Studiisq; felix.

Linguae procacis plumbea Spicula,
Fidens, Superbo frange Silentio ;
Victrix per obstantes catervas
Sedulitas animosa tendet.

Intende nervos fortis, inanibus
Risurus olim nisibus Æmuli ;
Intende jam nervos, habebis
Participes operæ Camœnas.

Non ulla Musis Pagina gratior,
Quam quæ severis ludicra jungere
Novit, fatigatamq; nugis
Utilibus recreare Mentem.

Texente Nymphisserta Lycoride,
Rosæ ruborem sic Viola adjuvat
Immissa, sic Iris refulget
Æthereis variata fucis.

S. J.



P R E F A C E.



S continued Favours demand repeated Acknowledgements, we hope, our Gratitude will not be thought either ostentatious or troublesome, if we once more express our Sense of the kind Reception which we have now experienced to the End of the twelfth Year.

We have still the Satisfaction of finding, not only by the Applauses of our Friends, but by a more certain Proof, the Continuance of our Sale, that our Collections are yet highest in the Esteem of the Learned, Inquisitive, and Judicious; that our Debates are considered as the most faithful and accurate (*See p. 511, 569*) Representation of Senatorial Proceedings; that our Extracts from printed Papers are esteemed for their Impartiality and Perspicuity; that our Poetry finds Advocates among the severest Critics; that our Account of Foreign Affairs is regarded as the best Recapitulation of Intelligence, and that where Elegance is not to be attained, we are allowed so far the Praise of Diligence and Fidelity, that our Papers are consulted as the most copious Repositories of Domestic Occurrences.

Among the many original Pieces which we have inserted, the Lives of celebrated Men have been thought worthy of particular Attention, and it shall be our Endeavour to
pre-

preserve it, by continuing our Enquiries on that Head. That we have hitherto oftner entertained our Readers with Accounts of Foreigners than of our own Countrymen, is not to be imputed to Partiality, but to the Care with which other Nations preserve the Memories of those to whom they are indebted for Discoveries in Science or Works of Genius.

It would afford us no small Degree of Satisfaction to free our own Country from the Censure of Ingratitude to such as have extended its Reputation, beyond the Progress of our Arms, or of our Commerce, and therefore entreat those who have been acquainted with any Circumstances of the Lives of learned or remarkable Men, to transmit them to us, that they may be added to those which we may obtain from other Hands, or at least be treasured in our Collections, as Materials for future Biographers.

If any Thing farther be thought, by our Correspondents, necessary to compleat our Plan, to which we have from Year to Year made Additions, we continue to hope for Advice and Information; for we are not yet so much elated by Success, as to imagine that we have attained Perfection.

Among those who have already favour'd us with such Hints, we cannot but pay a particular Acknowledgement to the Author of the judicious Proposal of an *Introduction* to our MAGAZINE, which we hope to compile with that Candour and Impartiality which he has been pleased to commend in our past Productions, and to comprise it in less Compass than he appears to expect.

As we doubt not but the Favour of the Publick will be preserved by the same Conduct which obtained it, we shall endeavour to show, that Applause has rather increased than relaxed our Application, and that Victory has not lulled us in Security, but excited us to Vigilance.

P R E F A C E.

IT has been for many Years lamented, by those who are most eminent among us for their Understanding and Politeness, that the Struggles of opposite Parties have engrossed the Attention of the Publick, and that all Subjects of Conversation, and all Kinds of Learning have given Way to Politicks.

Though under a Form of Government like ours, which makes almost every Man a secondary Legislator, Politicks may justly claim a more general Attention than where the People have no other Duty to practise than Obedience, and where to examine the Conduct of their Superiors, would be to disturb their own Quiet, without Advantage, yet it must be owned, that Life requires many other Considerations, and that Politicks may be said to usurp the Mind, when they leave no Room for any other Subject.

For this Reason, we have taken Care to diversify our Work, and have thought ourselves by no Means negligent of the publick Happiness, when we interspersed political Controversies with Dissertations on Morality, Commerce and Philosophy.

The most important Part of our Commerce arises from the Manufacture of our Wool; we have, therefore, distinguished it by a proportionate Regard, and have collected and abridg'd all the Schemes that have been proposed for preventing its Exportation; we have not only preserved many from being lost, but have drawn Attention upon others which would, by their Length, have discouraged many from perusing them, and by inserting them all in our Volumes, have facilitated the Task of comparing them.

On this Subject, as well as others, we have published many curious Letters, which the Reputation of our Work has procured us from Correspondents eminent in all Parts of Knowledge, who have been pleased to consider this *Magazine* as the great Canal of Intelligence, by which their Sentiments may be most expeditiously transmitted to the World.

To these Favours we thankfully attribute much of the Esteem with which the Publick has distinguished us; and hope to secure the Continuance of them by the Diligence and Impartiality that first obtained them.

A / MISCELLANY / OF / POEMS / By several Hands. / Publish'd by J. Husbands, A.M. / Fellow of Pembroke-College, Oxon. /

—*stulta est Clementia, cum tot ubique
Vatibus occurras, periturae parcere Chartae.*

Juv.

Oxford: / Printed by Leon. Lichfield, near the East-Gate, / In the Year
M DCC XXXI.

Octavo, one volume.

This book contains the first printed composition of Samuel Johnson, pp. (111-117), a translation into Latin of Pope's "Messiah."

A / VOYAGE / TO / ABYSSINIA. Translated by Johnson. See illustration.

Octavo, one volume, uncut, in original parchment covers.

RELATION / HISTORIQUE / D'ABISSINIE, / du R. P. Jerome Lobo / de la Compagnie de Jesus. / Etc. / par M. Le Grand, etc. / A Paris, / Chez la Veuve d'Antoine-Urbain Coustelier, Etc. / MDCCXXVIII.

Quarto, one volume.

A / VOYAGE TO / ABYSSINIA, / Etc. / Translated from the French by / Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / to which are added, / various other Tracts / by the same Author, / Not Published by Sir John Hawkins, or Mr. Stockdale. /

London: Printed for Elliot and Kay, No. 332. Strand, / and C. Elliot, Edinburgh. / M,DCC,LXXXIX.

Octavo, one volume.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, 1731-1830.

LONDON: / A / Poem, / in Imitation of the / Third Satire of Juvenal. /

— — — — — *Quis ineptae*

Tam patiens Urbis, tam ferreus ut teneat se?

Juv.

L O N D O N:

A

P O E M,

IN IMITATION of the

THIRD SATIRE of JUVENAL.

----- • *Quis ineptæ*

Tam patiens Urbis, tam ferreus ut teneat se?

JUV.

L O N D O N:

Printed for R. Doddesley, at Tully's Head in Pall-Mall.

MDCCXXXVIII.

London: / Printed for R. Doddesley, at Tully's Head in Pall-Mall. /
MDCCLXXXVIII.

Folio, uncut, 19 pages including title with blank reverse. The leaves measure
14¾x9½ inches.

THE SECOND EDITION, 1738, in both folio and octavo.

THE FOURTH EDITION, 1739, folio.

DODSLEY'S EDITION: In Dodsley's *Collection of Poems*, 1748, Vol. I. pp. (101-115),
London: / A / Poem, In Imitation of the / Third Satire of Juvenal. / By Mr.
Samuel Johnson. / Etc.

THE FIFTH EDITION:

Imprint. London: / Printed by E. Cave at St. John's Gate, and sold
by / R. Dodsley in Pallmall, 1750. Price 1s.

Where may be had, Price 1s. / *The Vanity of Human Wishes*, being
the 10th Satire of Juvenal, / imitated by the same Author (*sic*).

LONDON is included in The / Beauties / of / English Poesy. / Selected by / Oliver
Goldsmith. / 1767. Vol. I. pp. (59-68).

DUBLIN UNAUTHORIZED EDITION reprinted by and for George Faulkner, Dublin, 1738.

TWO / SATIRES. / By Samuel Johnson, A. M. / (Printer's ornament) /
Oxford, / at the Clarendon Printing House, / M.DCC.LIX.
Octavo, 35 pages.

The Two Satires,—London: / A Poem. / In Imitation of the / Third
Satire of Juvenal: and, The Vanity of Human Wishes. / The / Tenth Satire of
Juvenal.

MARMOR NORFOLCIENSE: / or an / Essay / on an / Ancient Prophetical /
Inscription, / in Monkish Rhyme, / Lately Discover'd near Lynn in / Norfolk. /
By Probus Britannicus. / (Printer's ornament) /

LONDON

Some changes noted in the text and punctuation in the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th editions of *London*.

The 1st, 2nd and 4th are folios of 19 pages, and paged alike; the 5th is a quarto of 23 pages.

In the 2nd edition *Doddesley* is corrected on the title-page, and in the later editions.

In the 5th edition, line 3 of the Poem ends in a semi-colon. The other editions in a comma.

Page 5, l. 2 *Brittania's*. In the 1st and 5th the final "s" is italic. In the 2nd and 4th changed to Roman "s".

Page 5, l. 4 from below ends in 1st edition in a semi-colon, and in the 2nd, 4th and 5th in a comma.

Page 6, l. 11 the 5th edition has an exclamation point after the words *Grant me, kind Heaven!* other editions p. 6, l. 3 have a comma.

Page 6, l. 10 the 1st and 5th editions have 4 short dashes

Let — — — — live here, for — — — —

the 2nd and 4th Let — — — — — live here, for — — — — —

Page 7, l. 7 1st edition and 5th *To such the Plunder of a Land is giv'n*, 2nd and 4th *To such, a groaning Nation's Spoils are giv'n*.

Page 7, l. 13 1st and in 5th there is a comma after *Logic*, in 2nd and 4th editions no comma.

Page 7, l. 14 1st, 2nd and 4th editions the line ends in a semi-colon. In the 5th edition last line p. 8 this line ends in question mark.

Page 7, three lines from bottom, 1st edition, and in 5th read H — — — — y's. In 2nd and 4th H — — — — — y's.

Page 8, l. 10 the 1st edition and the 5th edition p. 10, l. 2 end in semi-colon, the 2nd and 4th in a comma.

Page 10, l. 10 1st edition and 5th p. 12, l. 8 the "s" in *Henry's* is italic, in the 2nd and 4th Roman.

Page 11, l. 4 in 1st, 2nd and on p. 13 in 5th edition, *Lye*; 4th edition, *Lie*.

Page 11, l. 5 in 1st, 2nd and on p. 13 in 5th edition, *awkward*; 4th edition, *aukward*.

Page 13, l. 2 in 1st, 2nd and on p. 15, l. 8 in 5th edition, *sarling Muse*; 4th edition, *Darling Muse*.

Page 18, l. 10 in 1st, 2nd and on p. 22, l. 2 of 5th. K — — — — g. in the 4th K — — — — — g.

Page 19, l. 3 in 1st and 2nd editions, *Farewel!* — — — — —, the dashes set close, in the 4th they are spaced, and in the 5th p. 22, l. 11, there are only 4 dashes.

Page 7, *our silenc'd Stage*, in Dodsley and Goldsmith *a licens'd stage*.

Page 7, *H* — — — — *y's Jest* in published Works changed to *Clodio's Jest*.

Page 10, *And what their Armies lost their Cringes gain*, in Dodsley and Goldsmith, *And flattery subdues when arms are vain*. Hawkins prints *prevails for subdues*.

Page 11, *gain a Kick*, published Works, *get a kick*.

Page 18, *Sustain'd the Balance, but resign'd the Sword*, in Dodsley and Goldsmith, *Held high the steady scale, but deep'd the sword*. *Deep'd* changed to *sheath'd* in published Works.

Page 18, *And plants unseen*, in published Works *And leaves unseen*.



Amicitia causa.

Alex. Pope.

J. Richardson f.

This is imitated by One Johnson, who put in for a Public School in Shropshire; but was Disappointed. He has an Infirmary, of the convulsive kind, that attacks him sometimes, was to make him a Lad & recede M. P. from the merits of his work, which was all the knowledge he had of him, endeavored to serve him without his own Application; I wrote to my L. Gov. but he did not succeed. M. Johnson published afterwards another Poem in Latin with Notes, the whole very Homeric, calls the Norfolk Prophecy.

Pope's famous reference to Johnson's London, and to his Marmor Norfolciense.

This Billet was written by Mr. Pope
when M. Johnson published his
Imitation of Juvenal, in Little
London. The merit of
that Poem struck Pope and he
inquired of Richardson the
Printer if he knew the Author
who told him it was one
Johnson. Upon w. Pope said
"I never heard of him before
but he will be deterre". After
wards Pope picked up further
particulars about him, w.
he ^{wrote down} ~~communicated~~ on this
Billet. Mr. Richardson ~~sent~~
gave it to St. Joshua Reynolds,
who gave it to me
Jan 4. 20. 1773
Percy.

CATALOGUS

BIBLIOTHECÆ HARLEIANÆ,

In Locos communes distributus cum Indice Auctorum.

*Catalogorum accuratior Notitia ita necessaria est Polyhistori, ut Mappa-
rum Geographicarum Cognitio peregrinaturæ.*

Morhof.

*Quisquis hujusmodi operis scierit, ei non tantum multum Tædii & La-
boris devorandum, sed minime vulgaris conferenda in evolvendis Libris
exercitatio. Frustra id aggrediuntur qui titulo tenus duntaxat sapiunt.*

Mattaire.

VOL. I.



LONDINI:

Apud THOMAM OSBORNE,

MDCCXLIII.

MARMOR NORFOLCIENSE (continued)

London: / Printed for J. Brett at the Golden-Ball, / opposite St. Clement's Church in the Strand. / MDCCXXXIX.

Octavo pamphlet, 55 pages including title and half-title. Uncut copy, leaves $8\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

A NEW EDITION, with Notes, and a Dedication to Samuel Johnson, LL.D. By *Tribunus*. London: Printed for J. Williams, No. 39, Fleet-street. M.DCC.LXXV.

Octavo pamphlet, uncut.

REPRINTED 1819, followed by the Preface and Notes by "*Tribunus*." Octavo pamphlet, uncut. A half-title is dated 1820.

CATALOGUS / BIBLIOTHECAE HARLEIANAE, / In Locos communes distributus cum Indice Auctorum. / (Two Latin quotations) / Vol. I. (II) / (Printer's ornament)

Londoni: / Apud Thomam Osborne. / MDCCXLIII.

Octavo. Five volumes. Vols. III and IV, dated, 1744. Vol. V containing books, prints, etc., "which will be sold very cheap, the Price marked in each Book, at 7. Osborne's in Grays-Inn, on the twenty second Day of April, 1745, and continue selling till the first of July."

See Oxford Bibliography, p. 13.

AN / ACCOUNT / OF THE / LIFE / OF / MR. RICHARD SAVAGE, / Son of the Earl Rivers. / (Printer's ornament) /

London: / Printed for J. Roberts in Warwick-Lane / M.DCC.XLIV.

Octavo, with title, half-title, text, pp. [1]—180, and one blank leaf.

Also second issue with one line of erratum on p. 180.

THE SECOND EDITION. London: Printed for E. Cave at St. John's Gate, M.DCC.XLVIII. Some changes in the text.

THE WORKS OF RICHARD SAVAGE with the Life prefixed. Two volumes, octavo, 1777.

OBSERVATIONS ON / MACBETH, 1745. See under SHAKESPEARE.

BOULTER'S MONUMENT. / A/ Panegyrical Poem, / Sacred to the / Memory / Of That Great and Excellent / Prelate and Patriot, / The Most Reverend / Dr. Hugh Boulter; / Late Lord Archbishop of Ardmagh, and / Primate of All Ireland. / (Quotation from Virgil) /

London: / Printed by S. Richardson: / And are to be sold by M. Cooper,
(and others) / M DCC XLV.
Octavo, title-page, poem pp. (1-159) A Postscript to the Reader pp. (161-168).

FACSIMILE, DRURY LANE PROLOGUE.

Samuel Johnson's / Prologue / spoken at the opening of the / theatre in
Drury-Lane in 1747 / with Garrick's Epilogue / A Facsimile of / the
hitherto undiscovered / first edition / With Preface by / Austin Dobson / and
Introduction and Notes by / A. S. W. Rosenbach /

New York / Dodd, Mead and Company / MCMII.
Folio in boards.

The facsimile of the original title-page as follows—

Prologue / and / Epilogue, / spoken at the opening of the / Theatre /
in / Drury-Lane 1747.

London: / Printed by E. Cave at St. John's Gate; sold by M. / Cooper
in Pater-Noster-Row, and R. Dodsley in / Pall-Mall / M,DCC,XLVII.

PLAN OF THE DICTIONARY, 1747. See under DICTIONARY.

THE / PRECEPTOR: / Containing / A General Course of Education. / Where-
in / the First Principles / of / Polite Learning / Are laid down / In a Way most
suitable for trying the Genius, and advancing the Instruction of / Youth. / In
twelve parts / viz. / (I-XII Etc.) / Illustrated with Maps and useful Cuts. /
Volume the First. (The Second Volume) /

London: / Printed for R. Dodsley, at Tully's-Head in Pall-Mall. /
M DCC XLVIII.

Octavo, two volumes.

The Preface by Dr. Johnson, also *The Vision of Theodore*.

THE THIRD EDITION, with Additions, and Improvements. M DCC LVIII.

THE / VANITY / OF / HUMAN WISHES. / The / Tenth Satire of Juvenal, /
imitated / By Samuel Johnson. / (Printer's ornament) /

SAMUEL JOHNSON'S
P R O L O G U E

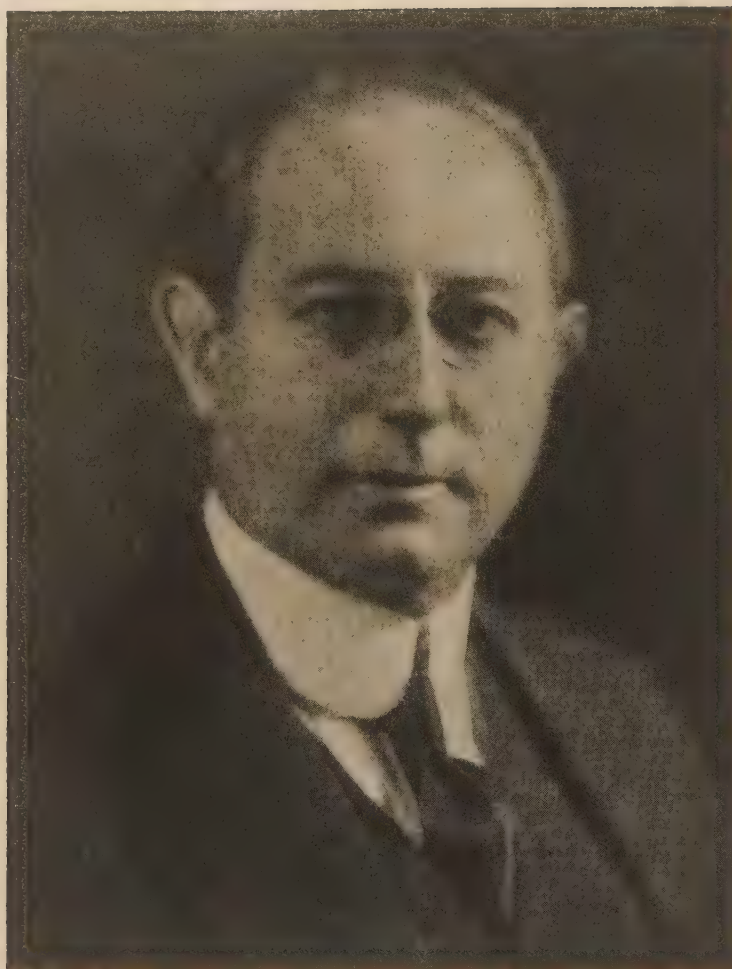
SPOKEN AT THE OPENING OF THE
THEATRE IN DRURY-LANE IN 1747
WITH GARRICK'S EPILOGUE

*A Facsimile of
the hitherto undiscovered
first edition*

WITH PREFACE BY
A U S T I N D O B S O N

AND INTRODUCTION AND NOTES BY
A . S . W . R O S E N B A C H

NEW YORK
DODD, MEAD AND COMPANY
M C M I I



DR. A. S. W. ROSENBACH
Of Philadelphia and New York.

PROLOGUE

AND

EPILOGUE,

SPOKEN AT THE OPENING OF THE

THEATRE

IN

DRURY-LANE 1747.

L O N D O N :

Printed by E. CAVE at St *John's Gate*; sold by M.
COOPER in *Pater-Noster-Row*, and R. DODSLEY in
Pall-mall. M,DCC,XLVII.

Nov? 25th 1748

I received of
Mr. Doublet, of New Guinea, some of which
him the right of copy of an imitation of the book, which I
found written by me, referring to myself the author of printing
one Edition.

Sam. Johnson

Receipt for The Vanity of Human Wishes.

THE
VANITY
OF
HUMAN WISHES.

THE
Tenth Satire of *Juvenal*,
IMITATED
By SAMUEL JOHNSON.



L O N D O N :

Printed for R. DODSLEY at Tully's Head in Pall-Mall,
and Sold by M. COOPER in Pater-noster Row.

M.DCC.XLIX.

The Vanity of Human Wishes (continued).

London: / Printed for R. Dodsley at Tully's Head in Pall-Mall, / and
Sold by M. Cooper in Pater-Noster Row. / M.DCC.XLIX.

Quarto, 28 pages including title. The leaves measure $10\frac{1}{4}$ x 8 inches.

Published a second time in Dodsley's *Collection of Poems*, 1755, Vol. IV. with the following changes—

- p. 5, l. 12, *bonny* Traytor to *wealthy* Traytor.
- p. 5, l. 14, *clang* around to *hover* round.
- p. 10, last two lines omitted.
- p. 11, l. 9, *Now drops at once* to *At once is lost*.
- p. 12, l. 4, *the richest Landlord* to *the wisest justice*.
- p. 12, l. 5, *by the steps of Fate* to *near the steep*s of Fate.
- p. 13, l. 3, *Resistless* burns to *Through* all his veins.
- p. 13, l. 4, *caught* to *spreads*.
- p. 14, l. 2, *And Sloth's bland Opiates shed their fumes* to *And Sloth effuse her opiate fumes*.
- p. 14, l. 11, *the Garret* to *the patron*.
- p. 15, l. 1, *lost* to *last*.
- p. 17, l. 3, *o'er Force* to *o'er Fear*.
- p. 26, lines 5 and 6 omitted.
- p. 27, l. 6, *Swim* to *Roll*.
- p. 28, first two lines—
Yet with the Sense of sacred Presence prest,
When strong Devotion fills thy glowing Breast,
to
Yet when the sense of sacred presence fires,
And strong Devotion to the skies aspires.

Also published in 1759 in *Two Satires* with the changes as in Dodsley.

IRENE: / A / Tragedy. / As it is Acted at the / Theatre Royal / in / Drury-Lane / By Mr. Samuel Johnson. / (Printer's ornament) /

London: / Printed for R. Dodsley at Tully's-head Pall-mall / and sold
by M. Cooper in Pater-noster Row. / M DCC XLIX.

Octavo, text pp. [1]—86, followed by [G4] Books printed for R. Dodsley, 2 pp.
The first four pages [A 1-4]; half-title, reverse blank; title, reverse blank; *Prologue*
2 pages; *Epilogue* 1 page; *The Persons* 1 page.

Uncut copy, $8\frac{7}{8}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

THE SECOND EDITION, (Printer's ornament changed to Printer's device)
London, MDCCLIV.

There are some slight changes—an s added to a word; a capital letter changed
to a small; none of note. The advertisement reads, Books for R. and J. Dodsley, and is
changed.

AN / ESSAY / on / TRAGEDY, / with a / CRITICAL EXAMEN / of / MAHOMET
and IRENE. / (Quotation in Latin from Horace with Pope's Imitation) /

London: / Printed for R. Griffiths, at the Dunciad, in Ludgate- / Street.
1749. (Price One Shilling)

FAMOUS PLAYS by J. Fitzgerald Molloy, London 1888. *Dr. Johnson's Irene*, pp. (101-126).

JOHNSON'S IRENE by G. H. Radford. Read before the Johnson Club at Greenwich, the 24th of June, 1893, and revised. Published in *Shylock and Others. Eight Studies*, by G. H. Radford, 1894.

THE / RAMBLER. / Volume First. / (Second.) /
Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri,
Quo me cunque rapit tempestas deferor hospes.
Hor.

(Printer's ornament) /
London: / Printed for J. Payne, at Pope's Head, in Pater Noster Row. /
MDCCLIII.

Folio, uncut edges, except top gilded. First volume, 1st page, title. 2nd, Advertisement of *The Adventurer*. 3rd and 4th Contents of the First Volume. 5th to 10th inclusive—Mottoes of the First Volume (translated).

Second Volume. Title-page, Contents, Mottoes.

COPY WITH THE EARLIER 1751 TITLE PAGE, without Contents or translation of Mottoes.

COPY, WITHOUT TITLE, CONTENTS OR MOTTOES. Number 1 has added to the imprint, "and the preceding Numbers may be had." "To be continued on Tuesdays and Saturdays," precedes the date.

COPY WITH 1751 TITLE-PAGE, the date of Number 1 precedes "To be continued, etc." This title-page seems to have been bound with any early set.

EDINBURGH / EDITION (Elphinston's).

Eight volumes, small octavo, in fours, the first four volumes "The Second Edition," the first volume dated 1751. The second volume dated 1752; the third and fourth, 1753.

The fifth and sixth, seventh and eighth volumes, first edition, the 5th and 6th dated 1751, the 7th and 8th, 1752.

THE RAMBLER. / Volume the First. / (Second to Sixth) / (Quotation) /
London: / Printed for J. Payne, at Pope's-Head, / in Pater-noster-row. /
M.DCC.LII.

Twelvemo, six volumes. *Presentation copy*. See illustration.

THE RAMBLER. / Volume the First (— Sixth) / (Quotation from Horace) /
(Translation from “Edinburgh Edition”) / (Printer’s ornament) /

Dublin: / Printed by George Faulkner, in Essex-Street. / M DCC LII.
Six volumes, twelvemo.

THE RAMBLER. 4th edition. London, 1756. 4 vols. 12 mo.
THE RAMBLER. 6th edition. London, 1763. 4 vols. 12 mo.
THE RAMBLER. 9th edition. London, 1779. 4 vols. 12 mo.
THE RAMBLER. 10th edition. London, 1784. 4 vols. 12 mo.
THE RAMBLER. 11th edition. London, 1789. 4 vols. 12 mo.
THE RAMBLER. 12th edition. London, 1791. 4 vols. 12 mo. Printed for
J. Hodges, Etc. M.DCC.XCI.
THE RAMBLER. Four volumes in two. London, 1791. Octavo.
THE RAMBLER. Edinburgh, 1794. 4 volumes, octavo. Uncut in boards.
THE RAMBLER. London, 1795. Small 12 mo. 4 vols.
THE RAMBLER. Edinburgh, 1798. 4 vols. 12 mo.
THE RAMBLER. 14th edition. London, 1801. 4 vols. 12 mo.
THE RAMBLER. 15th edition. London, 1806. 3 vols. octavo.
THE RAMBLER. New edition in three volumes, 12 mo. Printed for Tegg by
Whittingham, Chiswick, 1826.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE RAMBLER, Adventurer, Connoisseur, World and Idler.
Vol. I, The Rambler. A New Edition. London, for Kearsley, 1796.

LEXIPHANES / A Dialogue. / Imitated from Lucian, and suited to / the present
Times. / with / a Dedication to Lord Lyttleton, etc. /
London: / 1777.

SECOND EDITION, corrected, 1777.

THE THIRD EDITION, corrected, 1783.

THE FOURTH EDITION, corrected, Dublin, 1774 (*sic*) for 1784.

A / CRITICAL ENQUIRY / into the / MORAL WRITINGS / of / DR. SAMUEL
JOHNSON. / In which / the tendency / of / certain passages in the Rambler, /
and / other publications / of / that celebrated writer, / is impartially con-
sidered. / To which is added / an appendix. Containing a dialogue between
Boswell and Johnson / in the Shades. / By Attalus. /
London: / Printed by C. Corrall, Etc. / 1802.

SECOND EDITION, 1803, with new title-page, and Preface. William Mudford, the author,
prints his muddy name on the title-page of this edition.



THE
RAMBLER.

NUMB. 108.

Price 2d.

To be continued on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

SATURDAY, March 30, 1751.

*Sapere aude,
Incipe, vivendi recte qui prorogat horam.
Rusticus expectat dum defuat Annis, at ille
Labitur & labetur in omne volubilis ævum.*

HOR.



AN ancient Poet, unreasonably discontented at the present State of Things, which his System of Opinions obliged him to represent in its worst Form, has observed of the Earth, " that its
" greater Part is covered by the uninhabitable Ocean; that of the rest some is encumbered
" with naked Mountains, and some lost under barren
" Sands

“Sands ; some scorched with perpetual Heat, and some
“petrified with perpetual Frost ; so that only a few Re-
“gions remain for the Production of Fruits, the Pasture
“of Cattle, and the Accommodation of Man.”

THE same Observation may be transferred to the Time allotted us in our present State. When we have deducted all that is absorbed in Sleep, all that is inevitably appropriated to the Demands of Nature, or irresistibly engrossed by the Tyranny of Custom ; all that passes in regulating the superficial Decorations of Life, or given up in the Reciprocations of Civility to the Disposal of others ; all that is torn from us by Violence of Disease, or stolen imperceptibly away by Lassitude and Languor, we shall find that Part of our Duration very small, of which we can truly call ourselves Masters, or which we can spend wholly at our own Choice. Many of our Hours are lost in a Rotation of petty Cares, in a constant Recurrence of the same Employments ; many of our Provisions for Ease or Happiness are always exhausted by the present Day, and a great Part of our Existence serves no other Purpose than that of enabling us to enjoy the rest.

Of the few Moments which are left in our Disposal, it may reasonably be expected that we should be very frugal, and let none of them slip from us without some Equivalent ; and perhaps it might be found, that as the Earth, however streightened by Rocks or Waters, is capable of producing more than all its Inhabitants are able to consume, our Lives, though much contracted by occasional Distraction, and incidental Avocations, would yet afford us a large Space vacant to the Exercise of our Reason and our Virtue ; that we want not Time but Diligence for great Performances ; and that we squander much of that Allowance which we think sparing and insufficient.

THIS

THIS natural and necessary Commixture of our Lives, perhaps, often makes us insensible of the Negligence with which we suffer them to slide away; we never consider ourselves as possessed at once of Time sufficient for any great Design, and therefore indulge ourselves in fortuitous Amusements. We think it unnecessary to take an Account of a few supernumerary Moments, which, however employed, could have produced little Advantage, and which were exposed to a thousand Chances of Disturbance and Interruption.

IT is observable, that either by Nature or by Habit, our Understandings are fitted to Images of a certain Extent, to which we adjust great Things by Division, and little Things by Accumulation. Of vast Globes we can only take a survey, as the Parts succeed one another; and Atoms we cannot perceive, till they are united into Masses. Thus we break the vast Periods of Time into Centuries and Years; and thus, if we would know the Amount of Moments, we must agglomerate them into Days and Weeks.

THE proverbial Oracles of our parsimonious Ancestors have informed us, that the fatal Waste of Fortune is by small Expences, by the Profusion of Sums too little singly to alarm our Caution, and which we never suffer ourselves to consider together. Of the same Kind is the Prodigality of Life; he that would look back with Satisfaction upon past Years, must learn to know the Value of single Minutes, and endeavour to let no Particle of Life fall useless to the Ground.

To Mrs. Gaskell
in memory of a long friendship
and
in acknowledgment of many favours
these volumes are presented
by

Her most obedient
and
most humble servant
She Mathews.

Presentation Copy of *The Rambler*.

See page 6.

AN / ESSAY / on / MILTON'S / USE and / IMITATION / of the / MODERNS, /
in his / PARADISE LOST. / Things unattempted yet in Prose / or Rhime. Milton. /
London: / Printed for J. Payne and J. Bouquet, / in Pater-Noster-Row. /
MDCCL.

Octavo, with half-title. Preface and Postscript by Johnson.

THE STUDENT, / or, the / Oxford, and Cambridge / Monthly Miscellany. /
Vol. I. (II.) / (Quotation) /

Oxford: Printed for J. Newberry in St. Paul's Church Yard, London;
J. Barrett in Oxford; and J. Merrill in Cambridge. / MDCCL. (MDCCLI.)

Engraved title and frontispiece to each volume.

Octavo, two volumes. Containing in Volume II The Life of Dr. Francis Cheynel, by
Johnson.

THE / FEMALE QUIXOTE; / or, the / Adventures / of / Arabella. / In two
volumes. / Vol. I. (II.) / (Printer's ornament) /

London: / Printed for A. Millar, over-against / Catherine-street in the
Strand. / M.DCC.LII.

Twelvemo, two volumes. By Mrs. Charlotte Lennox. (First Edition.)

Dedication by Johnson. Pages 119 and 314 Vol. II contain praises of Johnson.

THE SECOND EDITION, Revised and Corrected.

SHAKESPEAR ILLUSTRATED: / or the / Novels and Histories, / On which
the / Plays of Shakespear / Are Founded, / Collected and Translated from the /
Original Authors. / With / Critical Remarks. / In two volumes. / By the /
Author of the Female Quixote. / (Printer's ornament) /

London: / Printed for A. Millar in the Strand. / MDCCLIII. (Third and Last
Volume, MDCCLIV.)

Octavo, three volumes. (Isaac Reed's copy.)

Dedication by Johnson.

THE / ADVENTURER. / Volume the First. (Second.) / (Latin quotation from
Virgil. / (Medallion of Pope's Head) /

London: / Printed for J. Payne, at Pope's Head in / Pater-noster-row. /
MDCCLIII (MDCCLIV).

Folio, two volumes. Uncut in original boards. The leaves measure 12½ by 7¾
inches.

Contains contributions by Dr. Johnson, John Hawkesworth, Dr. Joseph Warton and
others. 140 Numbers issued Tuesdays and Saturdays, from Tuesday November 7, 1752 to
Saturday March 9, 1754.

For the identification of the articles written in The Adventurer by Johnson, see L. F.
Powell's paper on the subject (following).

THE
ADVENTURER.

VOLUME the FIRST.

— *Tentanda via est ; quæ me quoque possim
Tollere humo, victorque virum volitare per ora.*

VIRG.



LONDON:

Printed for J. PAYNE, at POPE'S HEAD in
PATER-NOSTER ROW.

MDCCLIII.

First Edition.

THE / ADVENTURER. / Volume the First / etc. The second edition. London, M.DCC.LIV.

Four volumes, small twelvemo.

THE ADVENTURER. The fourth edition. London, M.DCC.LXII.

Four volumes, small twelvemo.

THE ADVENTURER in four small twelvemo volumes. London, 1773.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. 4 small twelvemo volumes. Philadelphia, 1803.

THE
ADVENTURER.

VOLUME THE FIRST.

— *Tentanda via est; quâ me quoque possim
Tollere humo, victorque virum volitare per ora.*
VIRG.

On vent'rous wing in quest of praise I go,
And leave the gazing multitude below.

THE SECONDEDITION.

LONDON:

Printed by CHARLES GREEN SAY,
For J. PAYNE, at POPE'S HEAD, in
PATER-NOSTER ROW.

M.DCC.LIV.

JOHNSON'S PART IN *THE ADVENTURER*

By L. F. POWELL (of Oxford).

Originally printed in *The Review of English Studies*, October, 1927.

Reprinted with the courteous permission of Mr. Powell.

JOHNSON, who was very zealous in promoting the success of *The Adventurer*, maintained great reticence about his own share in it. When Boswell read to him Miss Williams's account, which was that "as he had *given* those Essays to Dr. Bathurst, who sold them at two guineas each, he never would own them; nay, he used to say, he did not *write* them; but the fact was, that he *dictated* them while Bathurst wrote," he, in Boswell's words, "smiled and said nothing." Similarly, when Miss Hill Boothby inquired (December 4, 1753) if his pen had any share in *The Adventurer*, he remained silent. Miss Boothby, who was privileged, unlike Boswell, persisted and in a second letter (December 29) reminded him that he had not answered her question. Johnson relented, and in a reply, which unhappily has not been discovered, admitted the authorship of the essays signed T. We learn this from Miss Boothby's letter dated February 16, 1754. She wrote, "I wonder not at your hesitating to impart a secret to a woman; but am the more obliged to you for communicating it as a secret, after so hesitating. Such a mark of your deliberate confidence shall be strictly regarded; and I shall seek for letter T, that I may read with redoubled pleasure" (Croker's *Boswell*, 1831, iv. 529 ff.). In addition to this we have other external evidence of Johnson's authorship of these papers: (1) the statement of Sir John Hawkins "That Johnson was the writer of the papers signed T, I assert on the authority of his *Adversaria*, in which are the original hints of many of them in his own handwriting" (*Life of Johnson*, p. 293 note); (2) Dr. Joseph Warton's authoritative note, "The papers marked T were written by Mr. S. Johnson" (Chalmers *British Essayists*, 1802, vol. xxiii. p. xl).

This evidence is solid and the signature T has been generally accepted as Johnson's. The four letters (Nos. 34, 41, 53, 62) subscribed Misargyrus, although they have Johnson's distinguishing signature, were, however, not accepted as his by Boswell, Malone, and Dr. Birkbeck Hill. It is the purpose of the present article to reconsider the question of their authorship and to discuss the part played by Johnson in the paper generally.

Boswell's account of Johnson's participation in *The Adventurer* is confused, inconsistent, and inadequate. The errors in it are mainly due to his late decision, arrived at while the *Life* was passing through the press, that the papers signed T and subscribed "Misargyrus" were not Johnson's. His proof sheets reveal the extent of his uncertainty. He first wrote:

He now relieved the drudgery of his Dictionary, and the melancholy of his grief, by taking an active part in the composition of "The Adventurer", in which he began to write March 3, marking his essay* with the signature T,

* *Corrected in proof to essays.*

by which most of his papers, in that collection, are distinguished: two, however, which have that signature, Numbers X and X, were written by Mr. Colman. But, indeed, his energy of thought and richness of language are still more decisive marks than any signature. As a proof of this, my readers will not doubt that No. 39, on sleep, is his. . . .

In first proof Boswell gave "34" and "41"—the two first *Misargyrus* papers—instead of the two X's, and substituted "Bonnel Thornton" for "Colman," adding "who contributed several more." He then cancelled his corrections and started afresh, replacing "two" by "those" and "Numbers . . . his" by "and also that of *Misargyrus* were not written by him, but as I suppose by Dr. Bathurst. Johnson's" (*Reproduction of Some of the Original Proof Sheets of Boswell's Life of Johnson*, printed by R. B. Adam, 1923). This is substantially as the passage was finally printed.* For the sake of completeness I reprint it in its amended, but not final, form:

He now relieved the drudgery of his Dictionary, and the melancholy of his grief, by taking an active part in the composition of "The Adventurer", in which he began to write March 3, marking his essays with the signature T, by which most of his papers, in that collection are distinguished: those however, which have that signature and also that of *Misargyrus* were not written by him but as I suppose by Dr. Bathurst. Johnson's energy [*ut supra*].

It will be noticed that the date of the first *Misargyrus* paper, March 3, remains. He altered it in the *Revise*, when he substituted for it "April 10," and by so doing fell into inconsistency; for, as Dr. Hill pointed out, No. 39 was published on March 20. He also forgot to correct his statement that Johnson had, by March 8, "written only one number," which, as Mr. Chapman observes, "ceased to be intelligible when the date March 3 had been removed" (*Johnson and Boswell Revised*, 1928, p. 35). April 10 is the date of Number 45, the *second* paper, excluding the *Misargyrus* series, signed T; Boswell's failure to give the date, March 20, of the *first*, Number 39, with that signature, as that of Johnson's initial paper is due to his use either of an incorrect edition, such as that of 1770, in which the signature is omitted, or of Sir John Hawkins's edition of the *Works*, in which the paper is not printed.†

Dr. Birkbeck Hill agreed with Boswell in refusing to accept the *Misargyrus* papers as Johnson's. Boswell assigned them, after much hesitation, as we have seen, to Dr. Bathurst. Dr. Hill's rejection of them was based on: (1) Johnson's statement in his letter to Warton, dated March 8, "I have no part in the paper, beyond now and then a motto": (2) internal evidence. Boswell himself offers an explanation of Johnson's statement. He says, "Even at any after period, he might have used the same expression, considering it as a point

* It will be found in any edition at the beginning of the year 1753: the reference to Birkbeck Hill is i. 252.

† Dr. Hill (i. 254, note 1) was of the opinion that this paper was not wholly Johnson's. He must, with Boswell, have failed to notice that it bears Johnson's usual signature. Malone believed it was written by Bathurst "and perhaps touched in a few places by Johnson" (Boswell's *Johnson*, ed. 6, 1811, i. 232 note).

of honour not to own them.”* Boswell’s explanation is ingenious, but is it really necessary? When Johnson wrote, “I speak as one of the fraternity, though I have no part in the paper beyond now and then a motto,” we may be sure he was telling the simple truth. I accordingly take his statement to mean that at the time of writing he was not engaged or under agreement to supply a regular number of papers. Whether there was a formal contract or agreement between the proprietor, Payne, and Hawkesworth, or Hawkesworth and “A” conjointly, made in advance of publication, I do not know; it is reasonable to suppose that there was: but it is clear from Johnson’s letter to Warton that one was in contemplation. I suggest then that Johnson’s statement merely tells us that on March 8, 1753, he had no part in any agreement connected with the paper, “beyond now and then a motto.”† That he had agreed to provide mottoes is proved by Percy’s note: “Hawkesworth usually sent Johnson each paper, to prefix a motto before it was printed” (Anderson’s *Life of Johnson*, ed. 3, p. 190). Dr. Birkbeck Hill’s second objection to the Misargyrus papers is uncompromising. He writes: “They are all below his style. They were not, I feel sure, written by him, and are improperly given in the Oxford edition of his works. I do not find in them even any traces of his hand.” It is true that they are below his usual elevated style; but Dr. Burney tells us why. He writes in the third edition of the *Life* (i. 219 note): “Dr. Johnson lowered and somewhat disguised his style, in writing *The Adventurers*, in order that his Papers might pass for those of Dr. Bathurst, to whom he consigned the profits. This was Hawkesworth’s opinion.”

Much of this argument is, however, unnecessary, for time has produced what had eluded the diligence of Boswell and his greatest editor, and thanks to a reference in W. P. Courtney and D. Nichol Smith’s *Bibliography* (p. 39), I am able to give conclusive evidence that Johnson did write two of the papers in the Misargyrus series.

This evidence is contained in a letter from Payne to Dr. Warton, which I here rescue from “the recesses of an obscure and obsolete paper,”‡ refraining from comment on those parts not relevant to the subject under consideration. The letter is dated “2 Feb.” and the year is correctly given by the editor as 1754.

REV. SIR,

As your paper will not be printed till Tuesday se’nnight, I was willing to gratify your curiosity by sending *The Connoisseur* to-night. It is full of dull commonplace stuff, and is, I think, not worthy of Thornton.

It is disgusting, I own, to give such imperfect translations of passages selected for the peculiar purposes of our papers, but the Spectator, etc., began it,

* Boswell originally wrote “upon a principle which he had assumed.”

† Since writing the above, I find that Croker took much the same view. He says, “Johnson, whether he gave some of these essays to Dr. Bathurst or not, probably did not consider himself as having, by the writing *one* letter, a *part*—that is, a *proprietary* or *responsible part*—in the paper.” He also stresses the use of the “pedantic” signature as characteristic of Johnson (Croker’s *Boswell*, 1831, i. 240 note).

‡ *Willis’s Current Notes*, 1857, February, p. 13.

the unlettered expect the continuance of it, and we must gratify that expectation. The translation of the passage from Dr. M., which I sent you is radically bad and cannot be mended by alteration. We must take our chance for a translation from Mr. Johnson, which you must help me to procure, and which I will print after the contents of the volume in which it occurs.

Last Saturday Mr. Hawkesworth got T to supply his place; he has begged the same favour of him for Tuesday, on account of a violent pain in his face; but he does not mean that T shall lose his own turn; the state of our affairs, therefore, from last Tuesday se'nnight, stands thus:

127 Z. 128 T. for H. 129 Z. 130 H. Saturday, Feb. 2, these are published.

131 T. 132 H. 133 Z. The paper I received yesterday.
134 H. 135 T. 136 H. 137 Z. 138 H. 139 T. 140 H.

By this disposition, which H. has given me, you will not have room for your criticism on Othello, unless you can include it in one paper, which is hardly possible.

It may, therefore, be useful to wind up papers of that kind by some general subject; for Johnson says each must wind up his bottom, and not leave the world in ignorance of our design till the last paper.

Of ninety-two numbers, since you began amending the whole supposing the whole to be finished—

Hawkesworth will have written	39	}	43
The three signed Y were submitted for his	3		
And one signed &	1	}	25
T will have written for his own share ..	23		
And for Hawkesworth	2		
Which is two above his number			
Z will have written	24		
	—		
	92		

Which is one above his number, for

		{	Himself	39
			Y	3
Hawkesworth should have written .. 46			&	1
			T	2
			Z	1
T	23			
And Z	23			
	—			
	92			

I have had no contents since no. 105.

I am,

Your's sincerely,
J. PAYNE.

Payne's detailed allocation of the ninety-two numbers to the different writers is perfectly correct. From No. 49, Warton's first paper, to No. 140, inclusive, there are: (a) thirty-nine unsigned papers, three signed Y—by Miss Mulso, afterwards Mrs. Chapone, and one signed &—by Colman; these form Hawkesworth's contribution towards his quota of forty-six: (b) twenty-five

papers with Johnson's signature T, including two in the *Misargyrus* series, numbers 53 and 62: (c) twenty-four with Warton's signature Z. Payne's letter tells us that the papers with which Johnson supplied Hawkesworth's place were Nos. 128 and 131, dated respectively January 26 and February 5, 1754. Thus Hawkesworth's "disposition," although not carried out exactly according to plan, was successfully completed; and if Johnson lost his turn, he did not fail to supply the amount of copy required of him. This is, I think, conclusive evidence that Johnson wrote the two last *Misargyrus* papers, and if these are his then it is reasonable to suppose that the other two in the same series, Numbers 34 and 41, are his also. The statements of Hawkins and Warton quoted at the beginning of this paper must be regarded as applicable to all the essays, twenty-nine in number, marked T. It may be added that "*Misargyrus*" is no more the signature of a paper than is "*Perdita*" (No. 74), or "*Viator*" (No. 84), or "*Dubius*" (No. 92), or "*Mercator*" (No. 102); it is merely the subscription to a series of letters.

Dr. Parr said that No. 87, on good breeding, "was Johnson's originally and entirely," although it has Warton's signature in the first and all the subsequent editions I have consulted. He assigned it to Johnson on internal evidence and on the ground that Wooll did not claim it for Warton. Of No. 132, which we know to be Hawkesworth's, Parr says, "there are many strong internal marks in the thoughts and the language, that Johnson had improved it largely"; and "in No. 76 signed Z there are frequent and decisive marks of Johnson's pen." (*Parriana*.) The evidence of the signature cannot, however, be disregarded.

Although Johnson had no part in the paper on or before March 8, 1753, it is obvious from Payne's letter that at some time between that date and the middle of April he did agree to take his turn with Hawkesworth and Warton in such a manner as to supply one-fourth of the essays;* Warton at the same time agreed to contribute another fourth, leaving the remainder to Hawkesworth. It is easy to see how this arrangement came about. Hawkesworth definitely states (No. 140):

I did not . . . undertake to execute this scheme alone; not only because I wanted sufficient leisure, but because some degree of sameness is produced by the peculiarities of every writer; and it was thought, that the conceptions and expression of another, whose pieces should have a general coincidence with mine, would produce variety, and by increasing entertainment facilitate instruction.

The services of "A" were accordingly enlisted. He started off well by contributing every third paper, but this pace was too great for him and he soon tired; he missed his turn three times and left Hawkesworth to write nine consecutive papers, coming in again with number 19; his next papers were numbers 23

* Perhaps it is to this arrangement that Hannah More referred in 1776: "I have got the headache to-day, by raking out so late with that gay libertine Johnson. Do you know—I did not—that he wrote a quarter of *The Adventurer*?" (*Memoirs*, 1836, i. 56). I suppose Johnson had broken silence and spoken of his share.

(January 23), 25 (January 30), and 35 (March 6). Hawkesworth by this time realised that he could not be depended on for regular assistance and appealed for help. Hence the treaty with the author and authoress, which Johnson's letter (March 8) to Warton tells us was in the making, and Johnson's proposal to Warton in this very letter. "A's" last paper was number 43 (April 3), and the negotiations with the author and authoress, whose identity has not yet been revealed, came to nought. This accumulation of failures—"A's" incapacity, Hawkesworth's inability to carry on the work with the uncertain aid of casual supplies, and the abortive treaty, imperilled the success of the venture and convinced Payne of the necessity of inducing Johnson and Warton to collaborate with Hawkesworth.

The new arrangement probably came into being with Number 49 (April 24), Warton's first paper, when it was settled that Hawkesworth should be responsible for forty-six papers, and Johnson and Warton for twenty-three each. Payne had evidently settled in advance the number of papers required for the whole work.* "When this work was first planned," says Hawkesworth for him in the last number, "it was determined that whatever might be the success, it should not be continued as a paper till it became unwieldy as a book. . . . It was soon agreed that four volumes, when they should be printed in a pocket size, would circulate better than more, and that scarce any of the purposes of publication could be effected by less; the work therefore was limited to four volumes, and four volumes are now completed."†

The list of Johnson's papers, including those subscribed Misargyrus, is given in Courtney and Nichol Smith. It is impossible to say from the sequence in which they occur when precisely his turn came, perhaps he did not "condemn himself to compose on a stated day;" in any case we know that he provided two above his number and came to Hawkesworth's rescue when Hawkesworth was "languishing with disease."

Miss Williams's account of Johnson's generous gift of his papers to Bathurst has been quoted already. It was unknown to Hawkins. On the contrary, Hawkins states, "It is certain that Johnson retained his old maxim, that gain was the only genuine stimulative to literary exertion, and that the assistance he gave to this publication was purchased at two guineas for every number that he furnished" (*Life*, p. 310). Croker doubted the story on the ground that "Johnson was at this period in great pecuniary distress." Johnson was not at this time in great pecuniary distress—he was later, in 1756 and in 1758—but if he had been I do not think that would have prevented him from helping the man "whom he loved better than he loved any human creature" by the gift of a couple of guineas now and then. What I do find difficult to believe

* Mr. Chapman reminds me that a multiplied 35 is one of the conventional figures in the make-up of these periodicals. See *Review of English Studies*, Vol. III, p. 77.

† The first collected edition is of course in two volumes, folio. The second edition, "Printed by Charles Green Say, For J. Payne . . . M.DCC.LIV," is in four volumes, octavo. The passages quoted above occur in the first edition.

is, that Bathurst, who was a gentleman and a man after Johnson's own heart, should have accepted this gift every fortnight for a whole year from his friend whose straitened circumstances were well known to him. It is strange, too, that we hear nothing from other sources of the numerous occasions on which these essays were said to have been dictated by Johnson to Bathurst—we do hear from Hawkins of the single instance of Johnson's dictation of No. 81, to Hawkesworth.* On the whole I think we may be pardoned for not accepting Miss Williams's account as literally true.

The part taken by Bathurst in *The Adventurer* is obscure. Hawkins (*Life of Johnson*, p. 293) assigns the eight essays marked "A" to him, without giving his authority. In the life of Bonnell Thornton contributed to *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1792, it is definitely stated that Thornton wrote them; in the later edition of 1814-16 he is "said" to have written them. Chalmers in the Preface to *The Adventurer* (*British Essayists*, 1802, vol. xxiii. p. xxxiii) saw no reason to impeach the veracity of Sir John Hawkins, but when he came to *The Connoisseur*, he retracted his somewhat grudging assent and had "little doubt" that they were Thornton's; he was led to this decision by internal evidence and "some information received subsequent to" his former consideration of the subject. Southey (*Life of Cowper*, i. 47) wrote: "Chalmers's opinion is strongly supported by internal evidence, which is in this instance more than ordinarily conclusive." Malone (*Boswell's Life*, 1811) attributes not only all the "A" papers, but Numbers 34 and 41 to Thornton. He did not precisely remember his authority, but believed it was Warton. Seccombe in the *D.N.B.* says vaguely of Thornton that "he also wrote papers in *The Adventurer*." It is clear that he had the "A" papers in his mind, for he writes: "From one of his papers (No. 9) seems to have originated the practical jest Thornton executed later in company with six other old Westminsters." Thus the trend of critical opinion has been against Bathurst; but we still lack conclusive evidence that the essays distinguished by the signature A are from the pen of Bonnell Thornton. If Bathurst did not write these papers, what did he write? Perhaps he did not more than *write* the papers *dictated* to him by Johnson. The truth probably lies hidden in that as yet untraced letter of Johnson to Miss Hill Boothby. Let us hope that this letter will be *déterré* in time for Mr. Chapman's edition. In the meanwhile we must content ourselves by saying, with Boswell, "How much this amiable man actually contributed to *The Adventurer* cannot be known."

It is satisfactory to find that *The Adventurer* was a success. Hawkesworth, having by his editorship established his literary character, received a Lambeth degree from the Archbishop of Canterbury; Warton was gratified by a still greater honour, Johnson's sincere praise (*Letters*, No. 51); and Payne was rewarded by a sale which "was at first more extensive than that of the Rambler." On this last point we have concrete evidence. In December 1755

* *Life of Johnson*, p. 294. Hawkins says the paper, on the Admirable Crichton, was dictated from memory.

Payne sold one half-share of the copyright of the second edition to Dodsley for £120. The cost of production is set out in his receipt and is as follows:

“Paper and Printing at £4 4s. 0d. sheet. No. 2000.
52 sheets

218	8	0			
31	12	0	Incidents		
250	0	0			
			£	s.	d.
Produce of 2000 setts at £33 12s. per 100			672	0	0
Total expense			250	0	0
Gain			422	0	0”*

We may be sure that this success was in a large measure due to the zeal and active interest displayed in the work by Samuel Johnson.

* Tregaskis, *Carton Head Catalogue*, 919, No. 295.



JOHN DRYDEN.

- 1 From an original portrait in the Picture Gallery at Oxford, probably painted in his thirty third year 1668
- 2 From a print engraved by Faithorne jun after Closterman's picture painted probably about the year 1690
- 3 From a portrait painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller in 1693

Dryden is quoted upon nearly every page of the Dictionary.

JOHNSON'S PLAN
OF A DICTIONARY.

THE
P L A N
OF A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE;

Addressed to the Right Honourable

PHILIP DORMER,
Earl of *CHESTERFIELD*;

One of His MAJESTY'S Principal Secretaries
of State.

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. and P. KNAPTON, T. LONGMAN and
T. SHEWELL, C. HITCH, A. MILLAR, and
R. DODSLEY. M DCCXLVII.

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To the RIGHT HONOURABLE

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Earl of *CHESTERFIELD*;

One of His MAJESTY'S Principal Secretaries
of State.

MY LORD,

WHEN first I undertook to write an English Dictionary, I had no expectation of any higher patronage than that of the proprietors of the copy, nor prospect of any other advantage than the price of my labour; I knew, that the work in which I engaged is generally considered as drudgery for the blind, as the proper toil of artless industry, a task that requires neither the light of learning, nor the activity of genius, but may be successfully performed without any higher quality than that of bearing burthens with dull patience, and beating the track of the alphabet with sluggish resolution.

A

WHETHER

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WHETHER

[Reprinted from the "Review of English Studies," April, 1926, with the courteous permission of R. W. Chapman, Esq: of Oxford.]

JOHNSON'S PLAN OF A DICTIONARY

THE *Plan of a Dictionary of the English Language* was printed in 1747 in two forms, quarto and octavo. The 8° is manifestly the later, for it corrects the *erratum of the 4°*, and is of no great interest. The bibliography of the 4° has been insufficiently explored. The collation of most copies is: Title, with *erratum* on verso (there was no half-title); A-E1 in fours. Mr. Tregaskis in 1922 catalogued a copy which had also E2, a list of Dodsley's books (this makes it improbable that the title-leaf and E1 were printed together as a half-sheet).

It has been noted that there are two forms of p. 1: (a) that in which the words (which appear also on the title-page)

To the RIGHT HONOURABLE PHILIP DORMER, | Earl of CHESTERFIELD:
| One of His MAJESTY'S Principal Secretaries | of State

are printed below two double rules, which head the page, and above the words MY LORD (caps and small caps); (b) that in which the space between the rules and the words MY LORD (large caps) is blank. But it does not seem to have been noticed that the whole of sheet A is from two distinct settings of type. The rest of the pamphlet is from the same setting in all the copies I have examined. We may distinguish the two variants of A as *Chesterfield* and *non-Chesterfield*. The *Ch.* variety seems to be the rarer. Both are in the British Museum. The differences noted are as follows:

1. P. 2, l. 19 (third paragraph of the pamphlet) *non-Ch.* has a semicolon, *Ch.* a comma, after *innocent*. The semicolon is to be preferred.

2. P. 4, l. 7 (sixth para.) *non-Ch.* has *those who desire the praise of elegance and discernment*. *Ch.* has *or for and*. The former reading is perhaps to be preferred. Johnson is inviting criticism of his plan from the judicious; a *distinction between* elegant and discerning critics does not seem to have much point.

3. P. 4, l. 15 (seventh para.) *non-Ch.* has *The chief intent . . . is to preserve the purity and ascertain the meaning of the English idiom; and this seems to require nothing more than that our language be considered so far as it is our own*. *Ch.* has *our English idiom*. If the variation is not accidental, it seems more likely that Johnson altered *our* to *the* to avoid a plethora of *our's* than that he altered *the* to *our* to avoid a plethora of *the's*.

In these three variations *Ch.* is followed by the 8°, and in the second and third by the *textus receptus*.

4. P. 5, l. 7, *non-Ch.* has *as to be*; *Ch.* misprints *to as be*.

5. The *non-Ch.* A was printed "with figures" (1 on A1, 2 on A2). The *Ch.* A has no figures, and is in this respect like the rest of the pamphlet.

These, which seem to be the only available criteria (for the paper, which is without a watermark, seems to be the same in *Ch.* and *non-Ch.*, and the same in A as in the other sheets), are perhaps not sufficient to settle priority.

If we assume that *Ch.* is the earlier, then we may suppose (a) that the superscription of p. 1 was later omitted as vain repetition of the title-page; (b) that variations 1, 2 and 3 are deliberate corrections; (c) that some copies of *Ch.* got into circulation somehow, and that one of them was used as copy for the 8°.

If we assume that *non-Ch.* is the earlier, then we may suppose (a) that the superscription was later added to p. 1 for the sake of pomp; (b) that variations 1, 2 and 3 are accidental; (c) that A had to be reprinted to make up an imperfection. This would account, equally with the other hypothesis, for the relative rarity of *Ch.*

A further question is that of large-paper copies. There is a tendency to describe any large copy of a handsome piece of print as "probably" or certainly L.P.; and once a copy measuring $a \times b$ has been so described, it is confidently assumed that a copy which is either taller or wider (or both) must be L.P. In the present case it should be noted that the inner margin (of all copies seen except that in the Bodleian, which has been cropped on *four* sides to get it into a volume) is very generous—over $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the outer margin should be of corresponding amplitude; the measure is over $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, so that any copy that has been decently treated should be not less than 8 inches wide. Mr. Wise's copy is $10\frac{1}{2} \times 8$; the MacGeorge copy (catalogued as L.P.; it fetched £50) and another are $10\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$; an uncut copy catalogued by Messrs. Elkin Mathews (5/307, 1925) is $10\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$.

But if the evidence for L.P. copies is inadequate, there is no doubt that Mr. Wise's copy is *thick* paper. Further, it and two other copies present another interesting feature. On the Wise copy, at the top of the title, is written "No. 3." Mr. Wise has a note of another copy (believed by him to be L.P.) which is similarly numbered 5. Finally the MacGeorge (now R. B. Adam) copy is numbered 6. It seems probable that a few copies were printed on a special paper, and numbered, for presentation.

The Wise and MacGeorge copies are both of the *non-Chesterfield* variety.

R. W. CHAPMAN.

P. S. Since this was written I have been able to examine the facsimiles of the MS. corrected by Johnson. It will be seen that the MS. gives the words 'To the Right Honourable,' etc., etc., before 'My Lord,' as in the *Ch.* variety of the print. Further, both *elegance* or *discernment* and *innocent* (with a comma) are there, in Johnson's own hand.

Though my own copy is a *non-Ch.*, I cannot evade the conclusion that the *Ch.* state is the earlier. I believe however that it is an imperfect and rejected state.

R. W. C.

Oxford, Feb. 1929.

(1)

A Short Scheme for compiling
a new Dictionary of the English Language

When I first conceived the design of compiling a new Dictionary of the English Language, the first question to be considered is by what rule or by what marks of Distinction the *words* are to be chosen? Whether the work is to comprise only those words which are used in the general intercourse of Life, and which are to be found in the writings of Orators, Historians and those authours which are usually termed *polite*, or whether it should take in the Language of particular professions, which generally derive their terms as their arts from other nations? If the use of a Dictionary be supposed no other than that of preserving the purity and fixing the use of English words, it seems proper to reject all foreign terms as not falling within the design but since a Dictionary so formed would be of little use but to Critics, or those who aspire to Criticism, and would be more necessary to those who write, than who only read, since Books of this kind are much oftener consulted for the sake

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are usually ~~of the~~ termed polite, or whether it should
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Books of this kind are much more consulted for ~~the~~ ^{the}

of learning the meaning of words, than of enquiring into their construction, since those words of which the meaning is most frequently sought are terms of art, and since such terms have spread themselves with great exuberance over the Dictionaries, they can not in my opinion be omitted in this, which is intended to serve all the uses of all others, and to have many which all others want.

Of these terms however all are not to be equally considered as parts of our Language, for some of them are naturalized and incorporated, but others still continue Aliens. This Naturalization is the consequence of frequent use by which the ear is accustomed to their sound, as in the words, *Equator*, *Satellites*, or of the change of a foreign to an English termination, and conformity to the rules of the speech into which they are adopted, as *Category*, *Cachexy*, etc.

Of those which continue aliens, and which have made no approaches toward assimilation, there are some which seem necessary to be retained, because those who purchase the Dictionary will expect to find them, such are many words in the Common Law, as *Capias*, *Habeas Corpus*, *Praemunire*, *Nisi Prius*. Such are some terms of controversial Divinity as *Hypostasis* and of Physick as the names

of bringing the meaning of words, than of requiring into their
construction ² ~~fine~~ words of which the meaning is most fre-
quently sought are terms of art, ^{and} ~~and~~ ^{since they have} ~~since they have~~ ^{been} ~~been~~ ^{swaddled}
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as parts of our language, for some of them are naturalizations
incorporated, but others still continue aliens, and this Naturalization
is either the consequence of frequent use & which
the war is reckoned as their friend, as in the words, Squad
for, Satellites, and the change of a freight is an English ter-
mination, and conformity to the rules of the speech into which they
are adapted as Category. Backlog.

Of those which continue alien, and which have made ^{no} approach towards assimilation, there are some which ^{ought} to be retained, because those who purchase the Dictionary will expect to find them. Such are many words in the Common Law, as Caput, Vakas Corpus, Dreamshire, Nip Shins. Such are some terms of ceremonial Dignity as Hypothecis, and of ^{Physical} ~~the~~ ^{as the matter}.

of Diseases, and in general all terms which can be found in Books not written professedly upon particular arts or which can be supposed necessary to those who do not study them. Thus when a Reader not skilled in Physic finds in Milton this Line

.....pining Atrophy
Marasmus, and wide-wasting Pestilence`

he will with equal expectations look in his Dictionary for the word Marasmus, as for Atrophy, or Pestilence, and will have reason to complain if he does not find it.

(Following is the Missing Part)

It seems necessary to the completion of a dictionary design'd not merely for critics but for popular use, that it should comprise, in some degree, the peculiar words of every profession; that the terms of war and navigation should be inserted so far as they can be required by readers of travels, and of history; and those of law, merchandise and mechanical trades, so far as they can be supposed useful in the occurrences of common life.

But there ought, however, to be some distinction made between the different classes of words, and therefore it will be proper to print those which are incorporated into the language in the usual character, and those which are still to be considered as foreign, in the Italic letter.

Another question may arise, with regard to appellatives, or the names of species. It seems no great use to set down the words *horse, dog, cat, willow, alder, daisy, rose*, and a thousand others,

of Hooks, and in general all terms ~~of~~ ^{particular} which can be found in
Hooks not written previously upon the art to which ~~the~~ ^{they} relate, or can
be supposed necessary to those who do not study them. Thus when a
Reader not skilled in ~~the~~ ^{any} ~~particular~~ ^{particular} finds in Milton this

— — — — — ^{primary} ~~primary~~ ^{theology}

Magabrus, and under ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~theology~~ ^{theology} ~~theology~~ ^{theology}

He will with equal reportness look in his Dictionary for the word
Magabrus, as for ~~theology~~ ^{theology}, or ~~theology~~ ^{theology}, and will have water to
complain if he does not find it.

of which it will be hard to give any explanation not more obscure than the word itself. Yet it is to be considered that if the names of animals be inserted we must admit those which are more known as well as those with which we are by accident less acquainted and if they are all rejected how will the reader be relieved from difficulties which may be produced by allusions to the *Crocodile*, the *Chamaeleon*, the *Ichneumon*, and the *Hyena*.

* If no plants are to be mentioned, the most pleasing part of nature will be excluded, and many beautiful epithets be unexplained, if only those which are less known are to be mentioned, who shall fix the Limits of the reader's knowledge. How much an assemblage of trees may deserve an explanation will appear from an old English Poet who wrote in Latin.—

vetus incola Montis
Sylva viret etc.

Had Shakespeare had a Dictionary of this kind he had not made the Woodbine entwine the Honeysuckle, nor would Milton have disposed so improperly his Ellops and his Scorpion.

Besides all such words require that their accents should be settled, and their sounds ascertained and must have the original from some other Language, and to point out that Original is one of the purposes of the Dictionary, in which I should rather wish many Readers to find more than they expect than one to miss that information which he expected to receive.

When all the words are selected and arranged the first part of the work to be considered is the Orthography, which was long very vague and uncertain, was at last in many cases settled, [and] by accident, and in which your Lordship observes that there is still great uncertainty among the best writers.

The following after settled, (practically all crossed out)—and settled with such propriety that it may be generally received, at least the Word is always to be ranged according to the Spelling in present Use, though it may be often proper to observe that the present Use is a deviation from Propriety, particularly when by the change of a Letter or more, the reason of the meaning becomes less obvious, as in *Farrier* for *Ferrier* (qui ferro calces mun[dit]

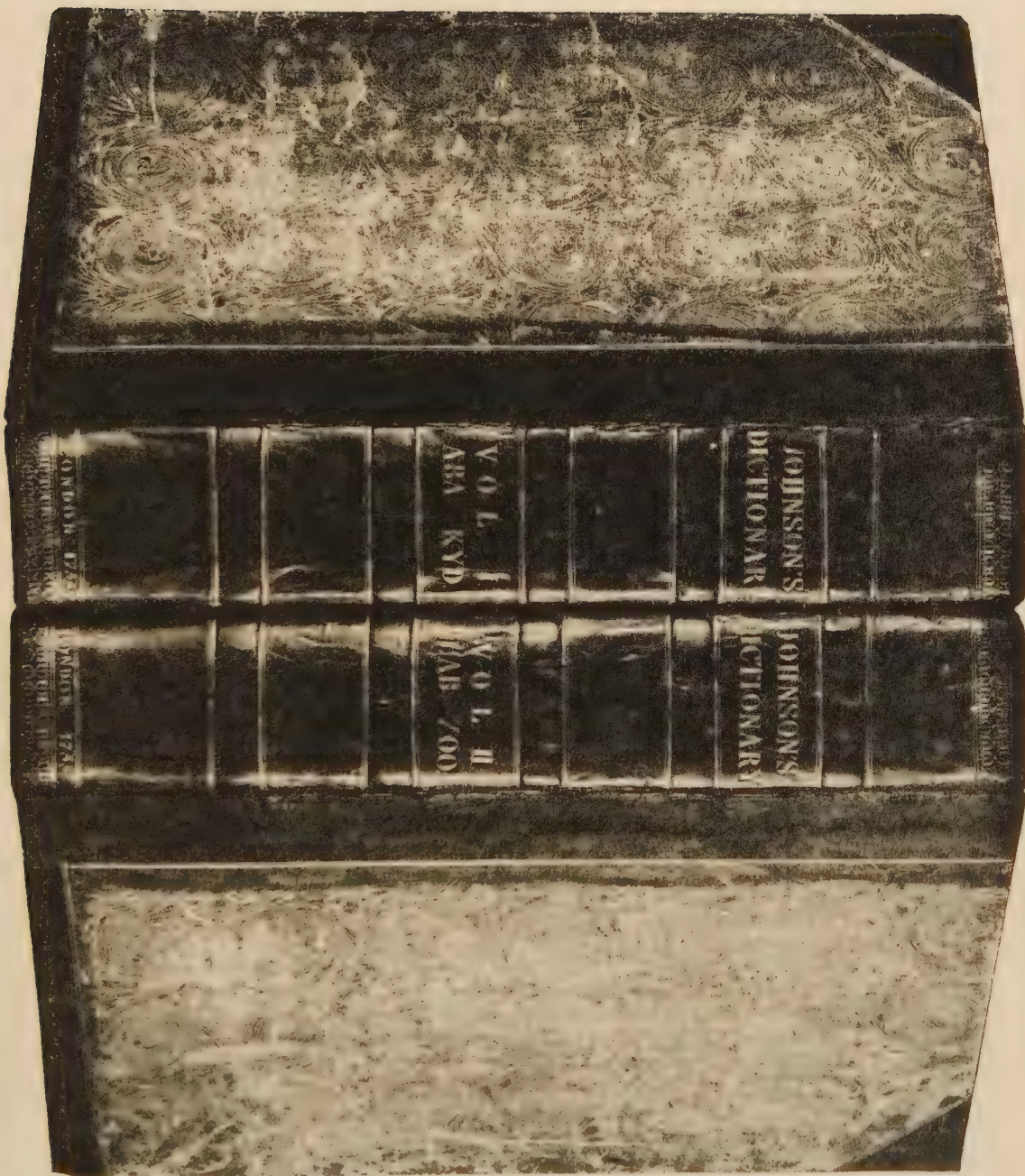
* From reverse, p. 4.

if ~~the same~~ ^{two plants are} mentioned, one must ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~excluded~~ ^{excluded} ~~and~~ ^{and} many beautiful things be mentioned, if only those which are ~~well~~ ^{well} known are to be mentioned, who shall fix the limits of the reader's knowledge. This must be a privilege of ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~author~~ ^{author} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~reader~~ ^{reader} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~editor~~ ^{editor} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~publisher~~ ^{publisher} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~bookseller~~ ^{bookseller} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~librarian~~ ^{librarian} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~collector~~ ^{collector} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~dealer~~ ^{dealer} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~owner~~ ^{owner} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~viewer~~ ^{viewer} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~listener~~ ^{listener} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~reader~~ ^{reader} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~editor~~ ^{editor} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~publisher~~ ^{publisher} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~bookseller~~ ^{bookseller} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~librarian~~ ^{librarian} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~collector~~ ^{collector} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~dealer~~ ^{dealer} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~owner~~ ^{owner} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~viewer~~ ^{viewer} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~listener~~ ^{listener} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~reader~~ ^{reader} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~editor~~ ^{editor} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~publisher~~ ^{publisher} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~bookseller~~ ^{bookseller} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~librarian~~ ^{librarian} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~collector~~ ^{collector} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~dealer~~ ^{dealer} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~owner~~ ^{owner} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~viewer~~ ^{viewer} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~listener~~ ^{listener} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~reader~~ ^{reader} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~editor~~ ^{editor} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~publisher~~ ^{publisher} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~bookseller~~ ^{bookseller} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~librarian~~ ^{librarian} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~collector~~ ^{collector} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~dealer~~ ^{dealer} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~owner~~ ^{owner} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~viewer~~ ^{viewer} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~listener~~ ^{listener} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~reader~~ ^{reader} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~editor~~ ^{editor} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~publisher~~ ^{publisher} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~bookseller~~ ^{bookseller} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~librarian~~ ^{librarian} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~collector~~ ^{collector} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~dealer~~ ^{dealer} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~owner~~ ^{owner} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~viewer~~ ^{viewer} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~listener~~ ^{listener} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~reader~~ ^{reader} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~editor~~ ^{editor} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~publisher~~ ^{publisher} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~bookseller~~ ^{bookseller} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~librarian~~ ^{librarian} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~collector~~ ^{collector} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~dealer~~ ^{dealer} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~owner~~ ^{owner} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~viewer~~ ^{viewer} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~listener~~ ^{listener} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~reader~~ ^{reader} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~editor~~ ^{editor} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~publisher~~ ^{publisher} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~bookseller~~ ^{bookseller} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~librarian~~ ^{librarian} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~collector~~ ^{collector} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~dealer~~ ^{dealer} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~owner~~ ^{owner} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~viewer~~ ^{viewer} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~listener~~ ^{listener} ~~and~~

notas Gueda Martins

Sy Coa nisch h

Had Milton had a Shakespeare had a Dictionary of
his ~~kind~~ kind he had not made the Word line subject to the
changeable, nor would Milton have suffered so infinitely
from Ellys and his Scrips.



JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY

JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY

VOL. I
ABA-KYD

JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY

JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY

VOL. II
HAB-ZOO

LONDON: W. & A. J. JOHNSON, 173, N. B. ST. 1740

LONDON: W. & A. J. JOHNSON, 173, N. B. ST. 1740

Gibberish for *Geberish*, the jargon of Geber and his Chymical Followers understood by none but their own tribe. It may be likewise often proper to trace back the orthography of different ages to show by what gradations the word departed from its original.

Closely connected with orthography is *Pronunciation*, the stability of which is of great importance to the duration of a Language, as the first change will naturally begin by corruptions in the living Speech. The want of certain rules of pronunciation have made [us] unable to fix the measures of our ancient Poets, of whose Syllables we are now wholly ignorant, and it is surely time to provide that the Harmony of the moderns may be more permanent. A new pronunciation will make almost a new Language, and therefore as one great end of this undertaking is to fix the English Language, care should be taken to determine the accentuation of all polysyllables by proper authorities, for rules cannot easily be given. Thus there is no antecedent reason for difference of accent in the two words *dólorous* and *sonórous* yet of the one Milton gives the sound in this line

He pass'd, o'er many a Region *Dólorous*

and Gay gives us that of the other in this

The Drunkard's flight require sonorous Lays.

It may be likewise proper to remark Elisions as *Th' obdurate*—contractions as *generous gen'rous reverend rev'rend* and coalitions as *Region, Question*. But it is still more necessary to fix the sound of monosyllables by placing with them words of the like sound that one may guard the other against the danger of that variation, which has already happened to some. Thus the words *wound* and *wind* as they are frequently pronounced will not rhyme to *sound* and *mind*. It is to be remarked that many words written alike are differently pronounced, as *flow* and *plow* which may [be] thus registered *flow-Woe, Plow-now*. Thus to *tear* and to shed a *tear* have not one letter different, but may be distinguished thus *tear-dare, tear-peer*. Some words have two sounds which may be equally admitted as being equally defensible by authority. Thus *great* is differently used.

For Swift and him despised the farce of State
The sober follies of the Wise and Great.—Pope.

As if misfortune made the Throne her seat
And none could be unhappy but the great.—Rowe.

The care of such minute particulars may be censured as

and Gay gives us Chap of the other in Chin

The Drunkards Right opinion for reus Lays. Dear Surge
you may be likewise proper to remark Eliphas as the oldmate - con-
tractions as governs governs reversal avoid and conditions
as Kyrie, from quorum. But it is still more necessary to fix
the found of the unpleasant to place with them words
of the like found that one may guard the other against the
danger of variation, which has already happened to some thus
the words covered and void as they are frequently pronounced
with an eye so found and void. It is to be remarked
that many words written alike are differently pronounced, as
Flow and Flow which may give us good Flow - no Woe. Flow
plough Flow - now. Thus so low and so low a low have not one low
difference, but may be distinguished thus low - low low - peer.
Some words have two sounds which may be equally well method
as being equally distinguishable by authenticity show great differently
used. In Smith and him distinct the face of late

The John John of the Wife and John. Eye

As if misfortune made the Shore her oh
And some could be unhappy but the great. Keep

The care of great minute particulars may be considered as

as trifling but these particulars have not been thought in more polished Languages unworthy of attention.

* The accuracy of the French in stating the sounds of their letters is well known, and now amongst the Italians Crescembeni has given an account of the words which in compliance with different rhymes be differently spelt of which the number is now so fixed, that no modern Poet is suffered to encrease it.

When the Orthography and Pronunciation are adjusted the *Etymology* or Derivation is next to be considered, and the words are to be placed in their different classes whether simple as *Day, Light*, or compound as *Day-light* whether primitive as to *act* or derivative, as *Action, actionable, active, activity*, this will much facilitate the attainment of our Language which now stands in our Dictionaries a confused heap of words without dependence and without relation.

When this part of the work is performed it will be necessary to enquire how our primitives are to be deduced from Foreign Languages, in which great assistance will be received from our own Etymologists. This search will give occasion to many curious disquisitions, and sometimes perhaps to conjectures which may by those who are unacquainted with this kind of Study appear improbable and capricious, but it may be reasonably imagined that what is so much in the power of Men as Language will very often be capriciously conducted, nor are these disquisitions and conjectures to be considered altogether as wanton Sports of wit or vain shows of Learning, our Language is well known not to be primitive or self-originated, but

* See reverse page 7 of MS.

as differing but these particulars have not been thought in more
delighted languages unworthy of attention ~~in more polished~~
~~languages than the English~~
Etymology. When the Orthography and Pronunciation are settled
the Etymology or Derivation is next to be considered, and
the words are to be ^{carefully} placed in their different classes whether so
simple as Day, light or compound as Day-light whether primitive
as to act or derivative, as action, ^{actionable} active activity, this will
much facilitate the arrangement of our Language which now
stands in our Dictionaries a confused heap of words without de-
pendence ^{and} without relation.

Derivation. When this part of the work is performed it will be
necessary to enquire how our primitives are to be deduced from
foreign Languages, in which great diligence will be required
from our own Etymologists. This part will give occasion
to many curious distinctions and sometimes perhaps to con-
jectures which may to those who are unacquainted with this
kind of study appear improbable and unreasonable but it may
be avowedly imagined that what is so much in the power of
Man as Language will very soon be capriciously introduced,
and are these distinctions and conjectures to be considered al-
together as vapoury parts of our own vain shows of Learning, our
Language is not known ^{yet} to be a primitive or to be a derivative

^{in stating the kinds of these words}
The accuracy of the French is well known, and no one doubts
that the French has given an account of the words
which in compliance with, different opinions be differently
of which the number is now great, that no modern French
is supposed to be necessary.

Now, if not labor method, quite there, the best
If the Words are not alphabetical, placed a man
must understand the Language well, to find a
Derivative, & then he has no occasion for your
Dictionary. This would spoil the sale of it to
Schools & Foreigners. Besides may not the Author
of a differ in a Derivative, & if it should happen
by what body can I find the derivative. I want
A Dictionary has no more to do in Connection &
Dependence than a Weather book. They are
both mere Repertories, & if they are not such
they are of no use at all.

as, to *act*, or derivative, as *action*, *actionable*, *active*, *activity*. This will much facilitate the attainment of our language, which now stands in our dictionaries a confused heap of words without dependence, and without relation.

WHEN this part of the work is performed, it will be necessary to inquire how our primitives are to be deduced from foreign languages, which may be often very successfully performed by the assistance of our own etymologists. This search will give occasion to many curious disquisitions, and sometimes perhaps to conjectures, which, to readers unacquainted with this kind of study, cannot but appear improbable and capricious. But it may be reasonably imagined, that what is so much in the power of men as language, will very often be capriciously conducted. Nor are these disquisitions and conjectures to be considered altogether as wanton sports of wit, or vain shews of learning; our language is well known not to be primitive or self-originated, but to have adopted words of every generation, and either for the supply of its necessities, or the encrease of its copiousness, to have received additions from very distant regions; so that in search of the progenitors of our speech, we may wander from the tropic to the frozen zone, and find some in the vallies of Palestine and some upon the rocks of Norway.

BESIDE

BESIDE the derivation of particular words, there is likewise an etymology of phrases. Expressions are often taken from other languages, some apparently, as to *run a risque*, *courir un risque*; and some even when we do not seem to borrow their words; thus, to *bring about* or accomplish, appears an English phrase, but in reality our native word *about* has no such import, and it is only a French expression, of which we have an example in the common phrase, *venir à bout d'une affaire*.

IN exhibiting the descent of our language, our etymologists seem to have been too lavish of their learning, having traced almost every word through various tongues, only to shew what was shewn sufficiently by the first derivation. This practice is of great use in synoptical lexicons, where mutilated and doubtful languages are explained by their affinity to others more certain and extensive, but is generally superfluous in English etymologies. When the word is easily deduced from a Saxon original, I shall not often enquire further, since we know not the parent of the Saxon dialect, but when it is borrowed from the French, I shall shew whence the French is apparently derived. Where a Saxon root cannot be found, the defect may be supplied from kindred languages, which will be generally furnished with much liberality by the writers of our glossaries; writers

writers who deserve often the highest praise, both of judgment and industry, and may expect at least to be mentioned with honour by me, whom they have freed from the greatest part of a very laborious work, and on whom they have imposed, at worst, only the easy task of rejecting superfluities.

By tracing in this manner every word to its original, and not admitting, but with great caution, any of which no original can be found, we shall secure our language from being over-run with *cant*, from being crouded with low terms, the spawn of folly or affectation, which arise from no just principles of speech, and of which therefore no legitimate derivation can be shewn.

WHEN the etymology is thus adjusted, the ANALOGY of our language is next to be considered; when we have discovered whence our words are derived, we are to examine by what rules they are governed, and how they are inflected through their various terminations. The terminations of the English are few, but those few have hitherto remained unregarded by the writers of our dictionaries. Our substantives are declined only by the plural termination, our adjectives admit no variation but in the degrees of comparison, and our verbs are conjugated by auxiliary words, and are only changed in the preter tense.

To

To our language may be with great justness applied the observation of *Quintilian*, that speech was not formed by an analogy sent from heaven. It did not descend to us in a state of uniformity and perfection, but was produced by necessity and enlarged by accident, and is therefore composed of dissimilar parts, thrown together by negligence, by affectation, by learning, or by ignorance.

OUR inflections therefore are by no means constant, but admit of numberless irregularities, which in this dictionary will be diligently noted. Thus *fox* makes in the plural *foxes*, but *ox* makes *oxen*. *Sheep* is the same in both numbers. Adjectives are sometimes compared by changing the last syllable, as *proud*, *prouder*, *proudest*; and sometimes by particles prefixed, as *ambitious*, *more ambitious*, *most ambitious*. The forms of our verbs are subject to great variety; some end their preter tense in *ed*, as *I love*, *I loved*, *I have loved*, which may be called the regular form, and is followed by most of our verbs of southern original. But many depart from this rule, without agreeing in any other, as *I shake*, *I shook*, *I have shaken*, or *shook* as it is sometimes written in poetry; *I make*, *I made*, *I have made*; *I bring*, *I brought*; *I wring*, *I wrung*, and many others, which, as they cannot be reduced to rules, must be learned from the dictionary rather than the grammar.

THE verbs are likewise to be distinguished according to their qualities, as actives from neuters; the neglect of which has already introduced some barbarities in our conversation, which, if not obviated by just animadversions, may in time creep into our writings.

Thus, my Lord, will our language be laid down, distinct in its minutest subdivisions, and resolved into its elemental principles. And who upon this survey can forbear to wish, that these fundamental atoms of our speech might obtain the firmness and immutability of the primogenial and constituent particles of matter, that they might retain their substance while they alter their appearance, and be varied and compounded, yet not destroyed.

BUT this is a privilege which words are scarcely to expect; for, like their author, when they are not gaining strength, they are generally losing it. Though art may sometimes prolong their duration, it will rarely give them perpetuity, and their changes will be almost always informing us, that language is the work of man, of a being from whom permanence and stability cannot be derived.

WORDS having been hitherto considered as separate and unconnected, are now to be likewise examined

mined as they are ranged in their various relations to others by the rules of SYNTAX or construction, to which I do not know that any regard has been yet shewn in English dictionaries, and in which the grammarians can give little assistance. The syntax of this language is too inconstant to be reduced to rules, and can be only learned by the distinct consideration of particular words as they are used by the best authors. Thus, we say, according to the present modes of speech, the soldier died *of* his wounds, and the sailor perished *with* hunger; and every man acquainted with our language would be offended by a change of these particles, which yet seem originally assigned by chance, there being no reason to be drawn from grammar or reason why a man may not, with equal propriety, be said to dye *with* a wound, or perish *of* hunger.

OUR syntax therefore is not to be taught by general rules, but by special precedents; and in examining whether Addison has been with justice accused of a solecism in this passage,

The poor inhabitant-----
Starves in the midst of nature's bounty curst,
And in the loaden vineyard *dies for thirst*.

it is not in our power to have recourse to any established laws of speech, but we must remark how the writers of former ages have used the same word, and consider whether he can be acquitted of impropriety,

C 2

upon

P R E F A C E.

IT is the fate of those who toil at the lower employments of life, to be rather driven by the fear of evil, than attracted by the prospect of good; to be exposed to censure, without hope of praise; to be disgraced by miscarriage, or punished for neglect, where success would have been without applause, and diligence without reward.

Among these unhappy mortals is the writer of dictionaries; whom mankind have considered, not as the pupil, but the slave of science, the pioneer of literature, doomed only to remove rubbish and clear obstructions from the paths of Learning and Genius, who press forward to conquest and glory, without bestowing a smile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progress. Every other author may aspire to praise; the lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach, and even this negative recompense has been yet granted to very few.

I have, notwithstanding this discouragement, attempted a dictionary of the *English* language, which, while it was employed in the cultivation of every species of literature, has itself been hitherto neglected, suffered to spread, under the direction of chance, into wild exuberance, resigned to the tyranny of time and fashion, and exposed to the corruptions of ignorance, and caprices of innovation.

When I took the first survey of my undertaking, I found our speech copious without order, and energetick without rules: wherever I turned my view, there was perplexity to be disentangled, and confusion to be regulated; choice was to be made out of boundless variety, without any established principle of selection; adulterations were to be detected, without a settled test of purity; and modes of expression to be rejected or received, without the suffrages of any writers of classical reputation or acknowledged authority.

Having therefore no assistance but from general grammar, I applied myself to the perusal of our writers; and noting whatever might be of use to ascertain or illustrate any word or phrase, accumulated in time the materials of a dictionary, which, by degrees, I reduced to method, establishing to myself, in the progress of the work, such rules as experience and analogy suggested to me; experience, which practice and observation were continually increasing; and analogy, which, though in some words obscure, was evident in others.

In adjusting the *ORTHOGRAPHY*, which has been to this time unsettled and fortuitous, I found it necessary to distinguish those irregularities that are inherent in our tongue, and perhaps coeval with it, from others which the ignorance or negligence of later writers has produced. Every language has its anomalies, which, though inconvenient, and in themselves once unnecessary, must be tolerated among the imperfections of human things, and which require only to be registred, that they may not be increased, and ascertained, that they may not be confounded: but every language has likewise its improprieties and absurdities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct or proscribe.

As language was at its beginning merely oral, all words of necessary or common use were spoken before they were written; and while they were unfixed by any visible signs, must have been spoken with great diversity, as we now observe those who cannot read to catch sounds imperfectly, and utter them negligently. When this wild and barbarous jargon was first reduced to an alphabet, every penman endeavoured to express, as he could, the sounds which he was accustomed to pronounce or to receive, and vitiated in writing such words as were already vitiated in speech. The powers of the letters, when they were applied to a new language, must have been vague and unsettled, and therefore different hands would exhibit the same found by different combinations.

From this uncertain pronunciation arise in a great part the various dialects of the same country, which will always be observed to grow fewer, and less different, as books are multiplied; and from this arbitrary representation of sounds by letters, proceed that diversity of spelling observable in the *Saxon* remains, and I suppose in the first books of every nation, which perplexes or destroys analogy, and produces anomalous formations, which, being once incorporated, can never be afterward dismissed or reformed.

Of this kind are the derivatives *length* from *long*, *strength* from *strong*, *dwelling* from *dear*, *breadth* from *broad*, from *dry*, *drought*, and from *high*, *height*, which *Milton*, in zeal for analogy, writes *hight*; *Quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una*; to change all would be too much, and to change one is nothing.

This

in their various relations to others by the rules of Syntax and Construction, to which I do not know that any regard has been yet shown in English Dictionaries, and in which the Grammarians can give very little assistance, for the syntax of the language is too inconstant to be reduced to rules, and can be learned only by considering the particular words as they are used by the best authours. Thus we say who use the present modes of speech, the Soldier *died of* his wounds, but we say the Sailor *perished with* Hunger. Addison is accused of inaccurate English in this Line

And in the loaden Vineyard dies *for* thirst

which yet may be defended, and, I think justified by the authority of Sir John Davies

And shuns it still although *for thirst she dye*

When the Construction of a word is explained it is necessary to pursue it through its train of Phraseology or those forms in which it is used in a manner peculiar to our language or in senses not to be comprised in the first general explanation, as from the verb *make* to *make love make an end, make way* as *he made way for his Followers. The ship made its way before the wind, to make out* an assertion, to *make good*

in their various ¹⁰collocations others by the rules of Syntax and Construction to which I do not know that any word has been yet
shown in English Dictionaries, and in which the Grammarians
can give very little guidance. In the Structure of the Language
it is ^{too} ~~not~~ ^{impossible} to be reduced to rules, and can be only
by ~~considering~~ ^{considering} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~Structure~~ ^{Structure} of particular
words as they are ^{examples of} used by the best Authors: Thus we say not of
the perfect modes of speech The soldier died of his wounds,
but we say The sailor perished with Hunger.

Adrian is accused of inaccurate English in this Line

And in the London Vindicator dies for think
which yet may be defended, and I think justified by the autho-
rity of Sir John Davies

And Shakspeare is still as strong for think she dies

Phrases / When the Construction of a word is explained it is not
sufficient to pursue it through its train of ^{processes} ~~thoughts~~ or those
forms of in which it is used in a manner peculiar to our
Language or in Senses not to be comprised in the first general
explanation, as from the ^{verb} ~~make~~ make to make love make an
oath, make way as he made way for his followers. The Ship made
its way before the wind, to make out an apology, to make good

Die for Thirst is stronger & more emphatical than
die of Thirst. ~~The thirst was for the English but the~~
~~man the English but the~~ Thirst is not the English
but the cause of it. So, you cannot say he died
of Love, but he died for Love of such an one
The Scotch, who told the old English, always say
he died for Thirst, Thirst, Cold &c. but he died
of a fever, pleurisy, Consumption &c.

P R E F A C E.

So far have I been from any care to grace my pages with modern decorations, that I have studiously endeavoured to collect examples and authorities from the writers before the reformation, whose works I regard as the wells of *English undigged*, as the pure sources of genuine diction. Our language, for almost a century, has, by the concurrence of many causes, been gradually departing from its original *Teutonic* character, and deviating towards a *Gallick* structure and phraseology, from which it ought to be our endeavour to recall it, by making our ancient volumes the ground-work of style, admitting among the additions of later times, only such as may supply real deficiencies, such as are readily adopted by the genius of our tongue, and incorporate easily with our native idioms.

But as every language has a time of rudeness antecedent to perfection, as well as of false refinement and declension, I have been cautious lest my zeal for antiquity might drive me into times too remote, and crowd my book with words now no longer understood. I have fixed *Sidney's* work for the boundary, beyond which I make few excursions. From the authors which rose in the time of *Elizabeth*, a speech might be formed adequate to all the purposes of use and elegance. If the language of theology were extracted from *Hooker* and the translation of the Bible; the terms of natural knowledge from *Bacon*; the phrases of policy, war, and navigation from *Raleigh*; the dialect of poetry and fiction from *Spenser* and *Sidney*; and the diction of common life from *Shakspeare*, few ideas would be lost to mankind, for want of *English* words, in which they might be expressed.

It is not sufficient that a word is found, unless it be so combined as that its meaning is apparently determined by the tract and tenour of the sentence; such passages I have therefore chosen, and when it happened that any author gave a definition of a term, or such an explanation as is equivalent to a definition, I have placed his authority as a supplement to my own, without regard to the chronological order, that is otherwise observed.

Some words, indeed, stand unsupported by any authority, but they are commonly derivative nouns or adverbs, formed from their primitives by regular and constant analogy, or names of things seldom occurring in books, or words of which I have reason to doubt the existence.

There is more danger of censure from the multiplicity than paucity of examples; authorities will sometimes seem to have been accumulated without necessity or use, and perhaps some will be found, which might, without loss, have been omitted. But a work of this kind is not hastily to be charged with superfluities: those quotations which to careless or unskilful perusers appear only to repeat the same sense, will often exhibit, to a more accurate examiner, diversities of signification, or, at least, afford different shades of the same meaning: one will shew the word applied to persons, another to things; one will express an ill, another a good, and a third a neutral sense; one will prove the expression genuine from an ancient author; another will shew it elegant from a modern: a doubtful authority is corroborated by another of more credit; an ambiguous sentence is ascertained by a passage clear and determinate; the word, how often soever repeated, appears with new associates and in different combinations, and every quotation contributes something to the stability or enlargement of the language.

When words are used equivocally, I receive them in either sense; when they are metaphorical, I adopt them in their primitive acceptation.

I have sometimes, though rarely, yielded to the temptation of exhibiting a genealogy of sentiments, by shewing how one author copied the thoughts and diction of another: such quotations are indeed little more than repetitions, which might justly be censured, did they not gratify the mind, by affording a kind of intellectual history.

The various syntactical structures occurring in the examples have been carefully noted; the licence or negligence with which many words have been hitherto used, has made our style capricious and indeterminate; when the different combinations of the same word are exhibited together, the preference is readily given to propriety, and I have often endeavoured to direct the choice.

Thus have I laboured to settle the orthography, display the analogy, regulate the structures, and ascertain the signification of *English* words, to perform all the parts of a faithful lexicographer: but I have not always executed my own scheme, or satisfied my own expectations. The work, whatever proofs of diligence and attention it may exhibit, is yet capable of many improvements: the orthography which I recommend is still controvertible, the etymology which I adopt is uncertain, and perhaps frequently erroneous; the explanations are sometimes too much contracted, and sometimes too much diffused, the significations are distinguished rather with subtilty than skill, and the attention is harassed with unnecessary minuteness.

The examples are too often injudiciously truncated, and perhaps sometimes, I hope very rarely, alleged in a mistaken sense; for in making this collection I trusted more to memory, than, in a state of disquiet and embarrassment, memory can contain, and purposed to supply at the review what was left incomplete in the first transcription.

Many terms appropriated to particular occupations, though necessary and significant, are undoubtedly omitted; and of the words most studiously considered and exemplified, many instances have escaped observation.

Yet these failures, however frequent, may admit extenuation and apology. To have attempted much is always laudable, even when the enterprise is above the strength that undertakes it: To rest below

a breach, to *make good* a cause, to *make nothing* of an attempt to *make Lamentation* to *make a merit*, and many others which will occur in reading with that view, and which their frequency hinders from being generally remarked.

The great Labour is yet to come, the labour of interpreting these words and phrases, with brevity, fulness and perspicuity, of which the difficulty is sufficiently shown by the miscarriage of those who have generally attempted it, this difficulty is encreased by the necessity of explaining the words in the same language, for there is often only one word for one Idea, and though it be easy to translate the words bright sweet salt bitter into another language it is not easy to explain them.

With regard to the Interpretation many other difficulties will arise. How far it may be thought necessary to explain the Ideas implied by particular Words, as in the term Baronet whether instead of this explanation *a Title of honour next in degree to that of Baron* it would not be better to mention more particularly the creation privileges and rank of Baronets so as that it might not be necessary on any common occasion to have recourse to other books, and whether under the word *Barometer*, instead of being satisfied with observing that it is a contrivance to discover the weight of the air, it would not be fit to spend a few

a wish, to make good a cause, to make nothing of an attempt
to make lamentation to make a merit, and many others which
will occur in walking with that view, and which their progress
hinders from being generally remarked.

The great labour is got to come ^{the} ~~to~~ labour of interpreting these words and phrases, with trinity, Incarnation, et ⁱⁿ personality, of which the difficulty is sufficiently shown to the miserage of those who have generally attempted it, this difficulty is increased by the impossibility of explaining the words in the same language. For there is often only one word for one Idea, and though we be able to translate the words right down Salt Water into another language it is not easy to explain them.

With regard to the Jalapostaban & many other difficulties
will arise. & the first may be thought necessary to explain
the Idiosyncrasy of particular Words, as in ~~explaining~~ the
Term Baromet ~~which of course is~~ ^{rather} instead of this explanation
a Table of Names next in degree to that of Baromet which
would not be better to mention more particularly the two
other principles and rank of Baromet. So as that it might
not be necessary or any commoner occasion to have recourse to
other books, and ^{rather} under the word Baromet, instead of be-
ing satisfied with showing that it is a contrivance to dispo-
se the weight of the air, it would not be fit to spend a few

lines upon its invention construction and principles. It is not to be expected that under one the Herald should be satisfied or under the other the Philosopher, but it will surely be expected by common readers that the explications should be sufficient for common occasions, nor without some attention to such uses can the Dictionary become popular.

It may be doubted whether it be not necessary to give the interpretation of the principal words in some other Language, which would much facilitate the use of the Dictionary to foreigners and might perhaps contribute to its sale in other Countries, and would not be without advantages to the English themselves.

In explaining the general or popular Language it is necessary to sort the several senses of each word, and to exhibit first its natural and primitive signification as

Ground the *earth* (generally as opposed to the water)—He swam till he reached *ground*

Then the accidental or consequent signification as

Ground of a work (alluding to building) the ground of his Work was his Father's manuscript. *Ground* of a silk, the part under the flowers.

Then the remoter or tralatitious signification as *Ground* of an Opinion. After having gone through the natural and figurative senses

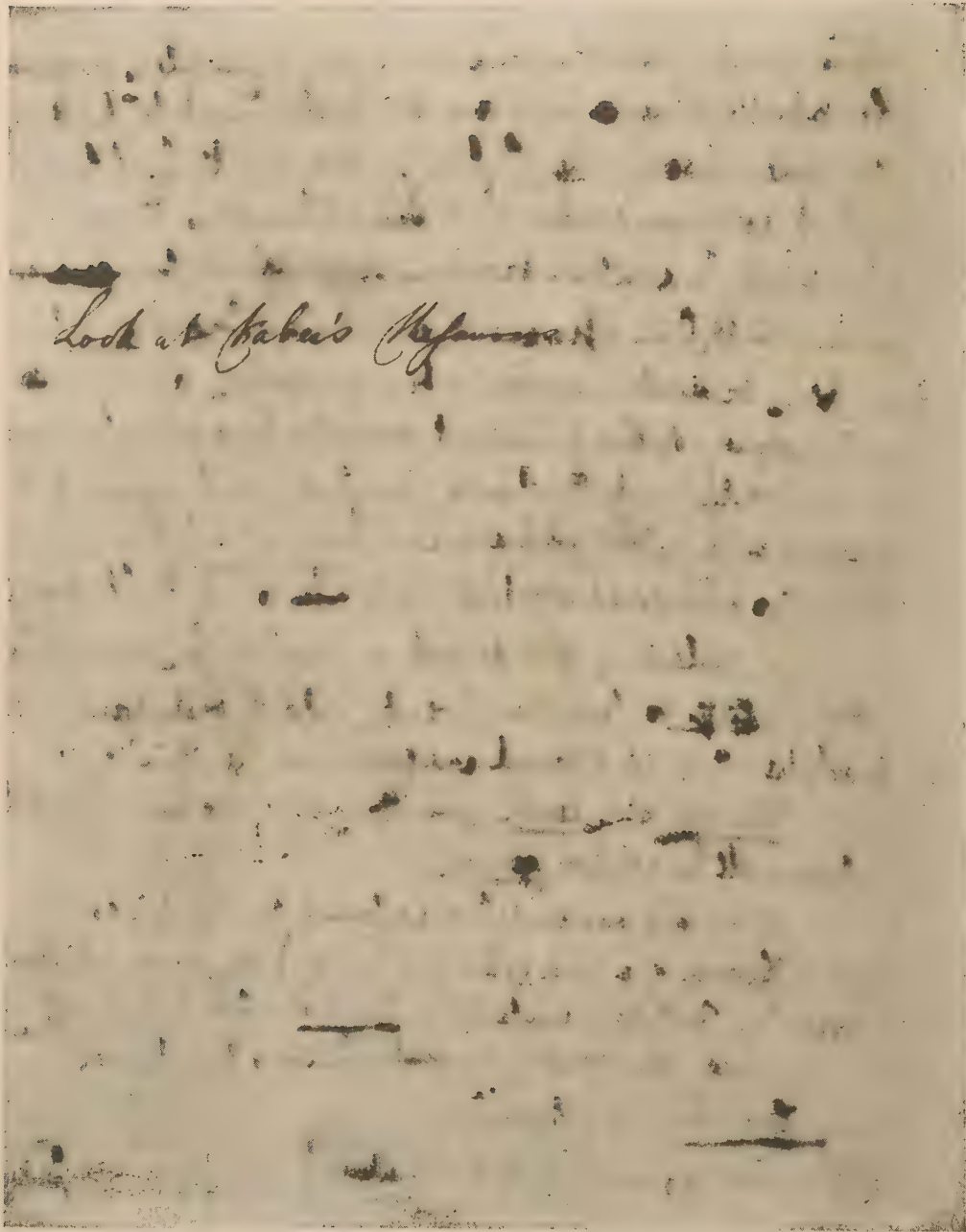
lies upon its intrinsic construction and principles. It is not
to be expected that under one the World should be satisfied
or under the other the Philosopher, but it will surely be ex-
posed to common readers that ^{the} ~~one~~ explanations should be
sufficient for common readers, ~~and without some such~~
attention to such uses can the Dictionary become popular.

Application ^{may} be doubted whether it be not necessary to give the ~~an~~
interpretation of the principal words in some other languages
which would much facilitate the use of the Dictionary to for-
eigners and might perhaps contribute to its sale in those
Countries, and would not be without ^{advantages} to the English themselves.

For explaining the general or popular language this is necessary ~~first~~ to sort the several Senses of each word, and to exhibit first its natural and primitive signification as Ground the earth (generally as opposed to the water) - the Stream till he reacheth ground

Then the accidental or employment signification as
Ground of a work (alluding to building) the ground of his work
was his fathers manuscript. Ground of a letter the parchment the
Then the wonder or gratulations signification as
Ground of an Opinion.

After having gone through the mechanical and figurative forms



Reverse, p. 12.

P R E F A C E.

There is another cause of alteration more prevalent than any other, which yet in the present state of the world cannot be obviated. A mixture of two languages will produce a third distinct from both, and they will always be mixed, where the chief part of education, and the most conspicuous accomplishment, is skill in ancient or in foreign tongues. He that has long cultivated another language, will find its words and combinations croud upon his memory; and haste and negligence, refinement and affectation, will obtrude borrowed terms and exotick expressions.

The great pest of speech is frequency of translation. No book was ever turned from one language into another, without imparting something of its native idiom; this is the most mischievous and comprehensive innovation; single words may enter by thousands, and the fabrick of the tongue continue the same, but new phraseology changes much at once; it alters not the single stones of the building, but the order of the columns. If an academy should be established for the cultivation of our stile, which I, who can never wish to see dependance multiplied, hope the spirit of *English* liberty will hinder or destroy, let them, instead of compiling grammars and dictionaries, endeavour, with all their influence, to stop the licence of translators, whose idleness and ignorance, if it be suffered to proceed, will reduce us to babble a dialect of *France*.

If the changes that we fear be thus irresistible, what remains but to acquiesce with silence, as in the other insurmountable distresses of humanity? it remains that we retard what we cannot repel, that we palliate what we cannot cure. Life may be lengthened by care, though death cannot be ultimately defeated: tongues, like governments, have a natural tendency to degeneration; we have long preserved our constitution, let us make some struggles for our language.

In hope of giving longevity to that which its own nature forbids to be immortal, I have devoted this book, the labour of years, to the honour of my country, that we may no longer yield the palm of philology to the nations of the continent. The chief glory of every people arises from its authors: whether I shall add any thing by my own writings to the reputation of *English* literature, must be left to time: much of my life has been lost under the pressures of disease; much has been trifled away; and much has always been spent in provision for the day that was passing over me; but I shall not think my employment useless or ignoble, if by my assistance foreign nations, and distant ages, gain access to the propagators of knowledge, and understand the teachers of truth; if my labours afford light to the repositories of science, and add celebrity to *Bacon*, to *Hooker*, to *Milton*, and to *Boyle*.

When I am animated by this wish, I look with pleasure on my book, however defective, and deliver it to the world with the spirit of a man that has endeavoured well. That it will immediately become popular I have not promised to myself: a few wild blunders, and stilted absurdities, from which no work of such multiplicity was ever free, may for a time furnish folly with laughter, and harden ignorance in contempt; but useful diligence will at last prevail, and there never can be wanting some who distinguish defect; who will consider that no dictionary of a living tongue ever can be perfect, since while it is hastening to publication, some words are budding, and some falling away; that a whole life cannot be spent upon syntax and etymology, and that even a whole life would not be sufficient; that he, whose design includes whatever language can express, must often speak of what he does not understand; that a writer will sometimes be hurried by eagerness to the end, and sometimes faint with weariness under a task, which *Scaliger* compares to the labours of the anvil and the mine; that what is obvious is not always known, and what is known is not always present; that sudden fits of inadvertency will surprize vigilance, slight avocations will seduce attention, and casual eclipses of the mind will darken learning; and that the writer shall often in vain trace his memory at the moment of need, for that which yesterday he knew with intuitive readiness, and which will come uncalled into his thoughts to-morrow.

In this work, when it shall be found that much is omitted, let it not be forgotten that much likewise is performed; and though no book was ever spared out of tenderness to the author, and the world is little sollicitous to know whence proceeded the faults of that which it condemns; yet it may gratify curiosity to inform it, that the *English Dictionary* was written with little assistance of the learned, and without any patronage of the great; not in the soft obscurities of retirement, or under the shelter of academick bowers, but amidst inconvenience and distraction, in sickness and in sorrow: and it may repel the triumph of malignant criticism to observe, that if our language is not here fully displayed, I have only failed in an attempt which no human powers have hitherto completed. If the lexicons of ancient tongues, now immutably fixed, and comprised in a few volumes, be yet, after the toil of successive ages, inadequate and delusive; if the aggregated knowledge, and co-operating diligence of the *Italian* academicians, did not secure them from the censure of *Berni*, if the embodied critics of *France*, when fifty years had been spent upon their work, were obliged to change its oeconomy, and give their second edition another form, I may surely be contented without the praise of perfection, which, if I could obtain, in this gloom of solitude, what would it avail me? I have protracted my work till most of those whom I wished to please, have sunk into the grave, and success and miscarriage are empty sounds: I therefore dismiss it with frigid tranquillity, having little to fear or hope from censure or from praise.

T H E

From Johnson's Preface to the Dictionary.

it will be proper to subjoin the Poetical sense of each word where it differs from that which is in common use as *wanton* applied to anything of which the motion is irregular and pleasing as

In *wanton* ringlets curl'd her hair,
 ———curls the *wanton* Wave.

To the poetical sense may succeed the *familiar* as of *bite* used for a *cheat*

———more a dupe than wit
 Sappho can tell you how this Man was *bit* Pope

And the *familiar* may be followed by the *burlesque* as of *mellow* applied to good fellowship

In all thy humours whether grave or *mellow* Addison

And lastly may be produced the peculiar sense in which it is found in any great authour, as *File* in Shakespeare signifies the foremost Rank

Then if you have a station in the *file*
 And not in the last Rank of Manhood show it.

The signification of Adjectives may be often ascertained by uniting them to Substantives as *simple* swain *simple* sheep and sometimes the sense of a Substantive may be elucidated by the epithets annexed to it by good authours as the *boundless ocean* the *open Lawns*, and where such advantage can be gained by a short quotation it is not to be omitted.

44 13
It will be proper to inform the poetical ^{sense} use of such words
where it differs from ~~that~~ ^{which} is common ^{use} as Wanton applied to
any thing of which the motion is irregular ~~motion~~ ^{and} ~~and~~
the figure in crystal riglets could bear this.
— ends the Wanton Wase.

So the poetical sense may I record the Familiar as of like
use for chance

— more a dupe than wit

Suppose I can tell you how this Man was like ape

And the Familiar may be followed by the Enigme as
of melow applied to good-fellowship

In all the humours whether grave or melow Addison

And Cady may be produced the question ^{which sense is strictly proper} ~~on which~~
^{in which it is used by} ~~any~~ poet and the ~~thought~~ ^{is} file in Shakespeare
signifies the French Rank

Then if you have a Nation in the file

And out in the left Rank of Manhood heretofore.

The Signification of elatives may be often better obtained
by uniting them to Substantives as Simple Brown Simple Sheep
and sometimes the sense of a Substantive may be illustrated by the
verb annexed as in the good authors as the beauties ocean
the open lawn, and where such advantages can be gained
by a short quotation it is not to be omitted.

Sile is here in its common & natural sense.

Then, — if you have a Station in the Sile,
And not in the left bank of Manhood, — ~~show it~~

CUR

The *curlew* billows round their reflex side;
In parties now they thrackle up and down,
As armies, unoppos'd, for prey divide.
While *curlew* snorks from village tops are seen.
3. To twist idly.
Then round her slender waist he *cur'd*,
And stamp'd an image of himself, a foreign of the world.
Dryden's Fables.

CURLEW. *n. f.* [*curlew*, French.]

1. A kind of water-fowl, with a large beak of a grey colour, with red and black spots.
2. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. It runs very swiftly, and frequents the cornfields in Spain, in Sicily, and sometimes in France.

CURMUDGEON. *n. f.* [It is a vitious manner of pronouncing *cœur méchant*, Fr. from an unknown correspondent.] An avaricious churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl; a griper.

And when he has it in his claws,
He'll not be hide-bound to the caule;
Nor shalt thou find him a *curmudgeon*.
If thou dispatch it without grudging.
Both their wine and their victuals these *curmudgeons* lubbers

Lock up from my sight, in cellars and cupboards. *Swift.*
A man's way of living is commended, because he will give any rate for it; and a man will give any rate rather than pass for a poor wretch, or a penurious *curmudgeon*. *Locks.*
CURMUDGEONLY. *adj.* [from *curmudgeon*.] Avaricious; covetous; churlish; niggardly.

In a country where he that killed a hog invited the neighbourhood, a *curmudgeonly* fellow advised with his companions how he might save the charge.

CURRANT. *n. f.*

1. The tree hath no prickles; the leaves are large: the flower consists of five leaves, placed in form of a rose; the ovary, which arises from the center of the flower-cup, becomes a globular fruit, produced in bunches.
2. A small dried grape, properly written *currant*.

They butter'd *currants* on fat veal bellow'd,
And rumps of beef with virgin honey flow'd;
Inspired taste, old friend, to them who Paris know,
Where rumpsteak, ballot, and the rank garlick grow. *King.*

CURRANT. *n. f.* [from *currant*.]

1. Circulation; power of passing from hand to hand.
2. The currency of those half-pence would, in the universal opinion of our people, be utterly destructive to this kingdom.

Swift.
3. General reception.
4. Fluency; readiness of utterance; easiness of pronunciation.

Continuance; constant flow; uninterrupted course.
The currency of time to establish a custom, ought to be with a *continuance* from the beginning to the end of the term prescribed.

Aliff's Paragon.

5. General esteem; the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued.
6. The papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and passing for money.

CURRENT. *adj.* [*current*, Latin.]

1. Circulatory; passing from hand to hand.
2. Generally received; uncontradicted; authoritative.

Many strange bruits are received for *current*.
Because such as openly reprove supposed disorders of state, are taken for principal friends to the common benefit of all, under this fair and plausible colour, whatsoever they utter passeth for good and *current*.

Hooker, b. i.
I have collected the facts, with all possible impartiality, from the *current* histories of those times.

Swift.
3. Common; general.

They have been trained up from their infancy in one set of notions, without ever hearing or knowing what other opinions are *current* among mankind.

Watts's Improvements.
About three months ago we had a *current* report of the king of France's death.

4. Popular; such as is established by vulgar estimation.
We are also to consider the difference between worth and merit, strictly taken; that is, a man's intrinsic; this, his *current* value; which is less or more, as men have occasion for him.

Gravel's Cyprian, b. ii. c. 7. st. 34.
5. Fashionable; popular.

Of leaving what is natural and fit,
The *current* folly proves our ready wit;
And authors think their reputation safe,
Which lives as long as fools are pleas'd to laugh.

Dryden.

Pope.

6. Passable; such as may be allowed or admitted.

Fouler than heart can think thee, thou canst make

No excuse *current*, but to hang thyself. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

7. What is now passing; what is at present in its course; as, the *current* year.

CURRENT. *n. f.*

1. A running stream.

The *current*, that with gentle murmur glides,
Thou know'st, being stopp'd, impatiently doth rage;
But his fair course is not hindered:

He makes sweet mulick with th' element's stones. *Shakspeare.*
These inequalities will vanish in one place, and presently appear in another, and seem perfectly to move like waves, succeeding and destroying one another; save that their motion oftentimes seems to be quicken'd, as if in that vast sea they were carried on by a *current*, or at least by a tide.

Boyle.

Heav'n her Eridanus no more shall boast;

Whole fame in thine, like lesser *currents* lost;

Thy nobler streams shall visit Jove's abodes,

To shine among the stars, and bathe the gods. *Denham.*

Not fabled Po more swells the poet's lays,

While through the sky his shining *current* strays.

2. [In navigation.] *Currents* are certain progressive motions of the water of the sea in several places, either quite down to the bottom, or to a certain determinate depth; by which a ship may happen to be carried more swiftly or retarded in her course, according to the direction of the *current*, with or against the way of the ship.

Harris.

CURRENTLY. *adj.* [from *current*.]

1. In a constant motion.
2. Without opposition.

The very cause which maketh the simple and ignorant to think they even see how the word of God runneth *currently* on your side, is, that their minds are forestalled, and their conceits perverted beforehand.

Hooker, Preface.

3. Popularly; fashionably; generally.
4. Without ceasing.

CURRENTNESS. *n. f.* [from *current*.]

1. Circulation.
2. General reception.

When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, and *currentness* with flattery, how can the language found other than most full of sweetness!

Candler's Remains.

CURRIER. *n. f.* [*curarius*, Latin.] One who dresses and pares leather for those who make shoes, or other things.

A *currier* bought a barkskin of a huntsman, and laid him down ready money for it.

L'Estrange.

Warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found

To lodge their loathsome carrion under ground;

For usefule to the *currier* were their hides,

Nor could their tainted flesh with ocean sides

Be free'd from filth. *Dryden's Virg. Geor. b. iii. l. 831.*

CURRIER. *adj.* [from *cur*.] Having the qualities of a degenerate dog; brutal; sour; quarrelsome; malignant; churlish; uncivil; untractable; impracticable.

Sweet speaking oft a *curriish* heart reclaim. *Sidney, b. ii.*

No care of justice, nor no rule of reason,

No temperance, nor no regard of season,

Did thenceforth ever enter in his mind,

But cruelty, the sign of *curriish* kind. *Hooker's Tale.*

In fashions wayward, and in love unkind;

For Cupid designs not wound a *curriish* mind. *Paradox, b. iv.*

I would see were in heaven, so he could

Entreat some poor to change this *curriish* Jew. *Shakspeare.*

She says your dog was a *cur*; and tell you, *curriish* thanks

is good enough for such a present. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Verona.*

TO CURRY. *v. a.* [*curium*, leather, Latin.]

1. To dress leather, by beating and rubbing it.
2. To beat; to drub; to thresh; to chastise.

A deep design in't to divide

The well affected that confide;

By setting brother against brother,

To claw and *curry* one another. *Hooker, p. i. cant. 1.*

I may expect her to take care of her family, and *curry* her

hide in case of refusal. *Addison's Spectator, No. 211.*

3. To rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smooth his coat, and promote his flesh.

Frictions make the parts more fleshy and full; as we see

both in men, and in the *currying* of horses: the cause is, for

that they draw a greater quantity of spirits and blood to the parts.

Bacon.

4. To scratch in kindness; to rub down with flattery; to tickle.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men;

if to his men, I would *curry* with master Shallow. *Shakspeare.*

5. **TO CURRY FAVOUR.** To become a favourite by petty officiousness, slight kindnesses, or flattery.

He judg'd them ill over-actively to fawn upon the heathens, and to *curry* favour with infidels.

Hooker, b. iv. l. 7.

This humour succeeded so with the puppy, that an ass would go the same way to work to *curry* favour for himself.

L'Estrange.

CURRY COMB.

PAGE FROM DICTIONARY.

Dr. Johnson while compiling his Dictionary sent a note to the "G. M." to inquire the etymology of the word *Curmudgeon*. Having obtained the desired information he recorded his obligation as above.

John Ash copied the word into his dictionary (published 1775) in the following manner: *Curmudgeon*, from the French *cœur* unknown, and *méchant* "correspondent."

The difference of signification in words generally accounted synonymous ought to be carefully observed, as in *Pride Haughtiness Arrogance*, and the strict and critical sense ought to be distinguished from that which is loose and popular, as in the word *perfection*, which in its useful application means only an high degree of excellence.

It is necessary likewise to explain many words by their opposition to others, for contraries are best seen when they stand together, thus the verb *stand* has one sense opposed to *fall* and another opposed to *fly*, for want of attending to which distinction however obvious Bentley has squandered his Criticisms to no purpose on these Lines of the *Paradise lost*.

In heaps
 Chariot and Charioteer *lay* overturn'd
 And fiery foaming steeds, what *stood*, recoil'd
 O'erwearied through the faint Satanic host,
 Defensive scarce, or with pale fear surpris'd
Fled ignominious—

Here says the Critic, as the words are now read, we find that what *stood*, *fled*, and therefore he proposes an alteration which he might have spared if he had consulted a dictionary, and found that nothing more was affirmed

Synonymy

43 14

The difference of signification in words generally accounted for
synonymy ought to be carefully observed, as in Paul's Hymn
Magazine, and which and critical sense ought to be strictly
guessed from that which is little and popular, as in the words
perfect, which its usual application means only an high de-
gree of excellence.

It is necessary likewise to explain many words by their oppo-
sites. Brothers, for instance are not soon when they stand to-
gether, thus the word good has one sense opposed to fall
and another to fly for want of a word to which
distinction however exists. Wordsley has spent much time in this
work upon these lines of the Paradise App.

In heaps

Thrush and Thrushes lay overboard
And fair foaming Reeds, what good, would
Overcome through the faint-saline host,
Dofyie Reeds, or with fair fear-fraught
Flod is common —

They say the Parishes the words are new word, and
find that what good, flod, bird and thrust be proper
an alteration which he might have feared if he had seen
Salad a dish, and found that nothing more was offered.

than that those *fled* who *did not fall*.

In explaining such meanings as seem accidental and adventitious it is proper to give an account of the means by which those meanings were introduced, thus to *eke* out anything signifies to lengthen it beyond its just dimensions by some low artifice, because the word *eke* was the usual refuge of our old writers when they wanted a syllable. Thus *buxom* which means only *obedient* is now made in familiar phrases to signify *wanton* because in an ancient form of marriage before the reformation, the Bride promised complaisance and obedience in these terms, "I will be bonair and *buxom* in bed and at board."

There remains yet to be considered the Distribution of words into their proper classes, or that part of Lexicography which is strictly critical. The popular Part of the Language which includes all words not appropriated to particular Sciences admits of many distinctions and subdivisions; as, into words of general use, words employed chiefly in poetry, words obsolete, words which are admitted only by particular Writers yet not in themselves improper, words used only in burlesque writing, and words impure and barbarous.

than that ^{#15} God who did not fall.

In explaining ~~the~~ ^{such} meanings as formal and adverbial it is proper to give an account of the means by which these meanings were introduced, thus to show the entire thing signifies to how far it goes in its just dimensions & some low artifice, because the word she was the actual refuge of our old writers when they wanted a syllable. Thus boxen is which means only obedient is now made in familiar ~~the~~ phrase to Trinity ocean because in an ancient form of marriage before the reformation, the Bride promised unfeignedness and obedience in these terms "I will be bonair and boxen in bod and at board".

Clapins / The armament yet to be considered the Distribution of words into their proper classes, or that part of Lexicography which is ^{briefly} ~~briefly~~ critical. The popular ~~general~~ ^{part} of the language which includes all words not appropriated to particular Sciences ~~is~~ ^{admits} of many distinctions and subdivisions; as, into words of general use, words ~~employed~~ ^{employed} chiefly in poetry, words obsolete, and words which are admitted only by particular Writers ^{which are only in burlesque and} yet not in the proper sense, and words improper and barbarous.

The words of general use will be known by having no mark of Distinction, and their various senses will be supported by authorities of all ages.

The words appropriated to Poetry will be distinguished by some mark prefixed, and will be known by having no authorities but those of Poets.

Of antiquated or obsolete words none will be inserted but such as are to be found in Authours who wrote since the accession of Elizabeth from which time we date the golden age of our Language, and these words cannot well be omitted because the reader may justly expect to find all the words explained which occur in Authours whom he sees quoted. These words will be likewise distinguished by some proper mark.

The words which are used only by particular writers, will be known by the name of the writer with the word *only* affixed, but such words will be omitted where there does not appear some particular reason for inserting them.

Words used in Burlesque and familiar compositions will be likewise mentioned with their proper authorities such as *dudgeon* from Butler, and *leasing* from Prior and will be distinguished by the proper characteristic marks.

The words of general use will be known by having no mark
of Distinction, and their various forms will be supported by
the ~~best~~ authorities of all ages.

The words appropriated to Poetry will be distinguished by some
mark proposed, and will be known by having no authority but
those of Poets.

If antiquated or obsolete words there will be inserted such
such as are to be found in ~~Walter~~ Chaucer who wrote since
the ~~beginning~~ of Elizabeth from which time we date the
golden age of our language, and those words cannot well
be omitted because the reader may justly expect to find
all the words explained which were in Chaucer's ~~works~~
as for quoted ~~words~~ those words will be likewise
distinguished by some proper mark.

The words which are used only by particular authors,
will be known by the name of the author with the word
~~only~~ affixed, but such words will be omitted where there
does not appear some particular reason for inserting them.

Words of high ~~style~~ and familiar compositions will
be likewise mentioned with their proper authorities and
such as ~~derived~~ from Butler and ~~others~~ from Prior and
be distinguished by their proper characteristic marks.

Barbarous and impure Words and expressions may be branded with some note of infamy and are carefully to be eradicated wherever they are found, and they may be discovered too frequently in the best authours. Thus Pope

———*in* endless error *hurl'd*
'Tis these that early taint the female Soul.

Thus Addison
 Attend to what a *lesser* Muse indites.

And Dryden
 A dreadful quiet felt, and *worser* far
 Than arms—

If this part of the work can be well performed it will be equivalent to the proposal made by Boileau to the Academicians that they should review all the polite authours, and correct all the impurities which they found in them, that their authority might not contribute at any distant time to the depravation of the Language.

In citing authorities on which the credit of every part of this work will depend it will be proper to observe some obvious rules, such as that of preferring authorities of the first reputation to those of an inferiour rank, and to quote when it can be conveniently done such sentences as besides their

immediate use may give pleasure or instruction by conveying some elegance of language or some precept of Prudence or of Piety.

It may not be improper that the Quotations should be ranged according to the ages of the Authours, and it will afford an agreeable amusement if to these words or Phrases which are not of our own growth, the name of the Authour who first introduced them can be affixed, and if to the words which are now antiquated the authority be subjoined of the writer who last admitted them. Thus for *scathe* and *buxom* Milton may be quoted.

——The Mountain Oak
 Stands scath'd to Heav'n—
 ——With broad sails
 Winnowed the buxom air.

By this method every word will have its history and the reader will be informed of the gradual changes of the language and have before his eyes the rise of some words and the fall of others.

Thus may a Dictionary be compiled by which the pronunciation of the Language may be fixed, and the attainment of it facilitated, by which its purity may be preserved and its Use

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immediate purpose may give pleasure or information by con-
veying some elegance of language or some principle of Punctuation
or of Style.

It may not be improper that the quotations should be arranged
according to the age of the authors, and it will afford an
agreeable amusement to ~~the~~ style and also to the reader which are
~~not of our own~~ ^{of our own} growth, the name of the author who first introduced
them can be afforded, and it is so the words which are here
antiquated the authority be preserved of the writer who last
admitted them: thus for example and Buxton Malton may be
quoted.

— — — — — She Menabun Oak
Grass death'd to Heron —

— — — — — With broad sails

Winchwood the Buxton air —

By this method every word will have its history and the
reader will be informed of the gradual changes of the lan-
guage and have before him for the use of some words and
the Fall of others.

Thus may a Dictionary be compiled by ^{which} the pronunciation
of the language may be fixed ^{and} the attainment of it ^{facilitated}
which, ~~it is the purpose of this~~ ^{it is the purpose of this} ~~may be prepared~~ ^{may be prepared} ~~and the~~ ^{and the} ~~language~~ ^{language} ~~may~~ ^{may}

all Examples should be complete Sentences & Grammars,
(not the Author's whole Sentence for without that a
Learner can not judge how, why, or what sense a
word is employed
at the Conclusion of each word there ought to be -
Examples of the elegant use of each Word &
Instances in which it is employed. 2. Examples of
the Abuse of each Word & the Author shows to correct
& avoid it.

LEISURE MOMENTS
IN
GOUGH SQUARE,
OR
THE BEAUTIES AND QUAIN'T CONCEITS
OF
JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY.

BY THE AUTHOR OF
SHAKSPERE'S DRAUGHTS FROM THE LIVING WATER.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
ULBRICH & KINGSLEY.
1886.

By George Alfred Stringer.
See page [10].

(19)

ascertained, its Reputation encreased, and its duration lengthened, and to which therefore the Authours of this Nation may perhaps owe part of the Praises that they shall receive from Posterity.

April 30, 1746

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ascertained, its reputation elevated, and its duration lengthened
and as which ^{the present} the influence of this Nation may perhaps one
part of the trials which they shall escape from distress.

April 20 - 1748

CORRECTED COPY
OF
THE PLAN

To the Right Honourable Philip Dormer
Earl of Chesterfield, one of his Majesty's
Principal Secretaries of State. —

My Lord,

When first I undertook to write an
English Dictionary, I had no expectation of any higher
Patronage than that of the Proprietors of the Copy, nor
Prospect of any other advantage than the price of
my Labour; I knew that the Work in which I engaged
is generally considered as ^{Drudgery} ~~employment~~ for the Blind, as
the proper ^{and of unbrut animal} ~~Drudgery of~~ ^{Man} ~~brut animal~~ Industry, a Task ^{which}
requires neither the Light of Learning nor the Activity
of Genius, but may be successfully performed with ^{not any} ~~no~~
higher qualifications than that of bearing burthens with
dull Patience, and beating the Track of the Alphabet
with

with sluggish Resolution.

Whether this Opinion, so long transmitted and so
widely propagated, ^{had its origin from Truth and Nature or from}
~~be either merely or remotely derived from~~
~~accident and prejudice~~
~~truth, whether Reputation be distributed by Equity or Caprice,~~
and whether it be ^{decreed} ~~decreed~~ by the authority of Reason, or the
Tyranny of Ignorance, that of all the Candidates for life-
-rare praise the unhappy Lexicographer holds the lowest
place, neither Vanity nor Interest incited me to enquire, ^{to}
~~know~~ ^{find approval} that the Province allotted ^{me} ~~to me~~ was of all the regions
of Learning generally confessed to be the ^{least delightful} ~~most unprofitable~~,
that it was believed to produce neither fruits nor flowers,
and that after a long and laborious cultivation, not even
the barren Laurel ^{had} ~~could~~ be found upon it.

Yet on this Province, My Lord, I entered with
the pleasing hope that as it was low, it likewise would
be safe, ^{and was not drawn forward by the prospect of employment which should}
~~and that it might afford me an employment~~
~~and that it would be useful, and though it could not make my life useful, and though it would~~
~~would keep it unimpaired,~~
which would awaken no Passion, engage me in no Contention,

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nor throw in my way any Temptation to disturb the
- Lust of others by Censure, or ^{my own} ~~of myself~~ by flattery.

I had read indeed of Times in which Princes and
Statesmen ~~had~~ thought it part of their Honour to promote
the ^{improvement} ~~cultivation~~ of their native ^{languages} ~~Languages~~, and in which
Dictionaries were written under the protection of Greatness.
To the Patrons of such undertakings I willingly paid
the homage of believing that they, who were thus solici-
-tous for the perpetuity of their Language, had ~~some~~
reason to expect that their actions would be celebrated by
Posterity, and that the Eloquence which they promoted
would be employed in their praise. But I considered such
acts of beneficence as ^{deserving} ~~prose~~ ^{deserving} ~~recognition~~ rather to raise
wonder than expectation. I ~~was~~ ^{am} content with the Terms
^{that} ~~which~~ has stipulated, ~~nor~~ ^{nor} ~~has~~ ^{not} ~~my~~ ^{my} ~~imagination~~ ^{imagination} ~~flattered~~
with me with any other encouragement, when I found
that my design had been thought by your Lordship of
importance sufficient to ~~excite your curiosity, and~~
attract

Design, that more may not be demanded than I intend, and
 that before the work is too far advanced to be thrown into
 a new method, I may be advertised of its defects or super-
 fluities. Such information I ~~will~~ ^{I may possibly hope from the} ~~should be produced by the~~
~~man with which those who desire the benefit of the work in different~~
~~countries will be furnished at cost price of the original~~
~~will be used in the promotion of a safe design which you may find~~
~~the most valuable for an attention to the subject, and which, and~~
~~not thought necessary to show your addition such Beauties and rich Words.~~
~~The labours of your great Station, you have not thought~~
~~unworthy your Notice.~~

In the first entrance upon my undertaking
 I found a Difficulty which extended it self to the whole
 Work. It was ~~easy~~ ^{easy} to determine by what rule of
 Distinction the words of this Dictionary were to be
 chosen. The chief use of the Book is to preserve the
 Purity and ascertain the meaning of English words,
 and this ~~which~~ seems to require nothing more than that the
 Language be considered so far as it is English, ~~and~~ that
 the words and Phrases used in the general intercourse
 of Life, ~~and~~ ^{or} found in the works of those whom we com-
 =monly stile polite Writers, be selected, without including
 the

+ This does not seem to me very clearly
expressed.

The value of a work must be estimated by its use. It is as
much that a Dictionary delights ^{the} a Duke as that at the same time it instructs
the ^a farmer, as it is to little purpose that an engine amuses the Philoso-
pher by the subtilty of its mechanism, if ~~the~~ it requires too much know-
ledge ~~in order~~ in its application, to become useful in common hands.

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the terms of Particular professions, ^{give} ~~which~~ with the Arts
to which they relate, ^{are} generally derived from other Na-
-tions, and are very often the same in all the Languages of
this part of the World. This is perhaps the exact and
pure Idea of a Grammatical Dictionary, but in Lexico-
-graphy as in other Arts, naked Science is too delicate for
the purposes of Life. ~~Words in Dictionaries must be con-~~
~~-joined with things, as Form and motion in mechanics~~
~~must be united to matter.~~

The ~~first~~ ^{chief} ~~prefix~~ ^{to my Work} ~~Dictionary~~ has long conveyed a very mis-
cellaneous Idea, and ~~those who~~ ^{they} take ^{a Dictionary} it into their hands
have been accustomed to expect from it a solution of
almost every difficulty. If foreign words therefore were
rejected it would be of little use, except to Critics, or those
who aspire to criticism, and however it might assist
those ^{who} ~~who~~ write, would be useless to those ^{who} ~~who~~ only read.
The unlearned much oftener consult their ⁱⁿ Dictionary, for
the meaning of Words, than for their structures or
formation

formations, ~~and~~ ^{that} the Words ~~which~~ ^{that} most want explanation are generally terms of Art, which therefore experience has taught my Predecessors to spread ~~over their works~~ with a kind of pompous Assurance ~~over~~ ^{their} Productions.

The Academicians of France, indeed, rejected Terms of Science in their first essays, but found afterwards a necessity of relaxing the rigour of their determination; and, though they would not naturalize them at once by a single act, permitted them ^{by degrees} to settle themselves amongst the natives, ~~by degrees~~ with little opposition. ~~and~~ It would surely be no proof of Judgement to imitate them in an error which they have now retracted and deprive the Book of its chief use by ~~a needless accuracy~~ ^{scrupulous distinctions}.

Of such words however, all are not equally to be considered as parts of our Language, for some of them are naturalized and incorporated, ~~but others~~ but others still continue aliens and are rather auxiliaries than
 Subjects

x is it balatitious or translatitious?

I believe not one reader in a hundred will understand this word.

* If the author quotes, in his dictionary, this and similar forms of expression, should he not brand them with some mark of reprobation? for this cynosure of neighbouring eyes is pedantry itself.

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Subjects. This Naturalization is produced either by an Admission into common Speech in some ~~translation~~ ^{metaphorical} ~~translation~~ ⁺ signification, which is the acquisition of a kind of Property amongst us, as the Zenith of Advancement, the Meridian of Life, the gynocure of Neighbouring eyes; or it is the consequence of ^{long habit} frequent use by which the Ear is accustomed to their sound, till their Original is forgot ^{as in} the words, Equator, Satellites; or of the change of a foreign to an English termination, and ~~in~~ Conformity to the rules of the speech into which they are adopted, as Category, Cachexy, Peripneumony.

Of those which yet continue in the state of Aliens are ~~which~~ have made no approaches towards assimilation, ~~these are some which~~ seem necessary to be retained, because those who purchase the Dictionary will expect to find them. Such are many words in the common Law, as Capias, Habeas, ^{corpus} Præmunire, Nisi Prius; Such are some

+ Milton

Terms

X can one properly say the Dialect of a profession?

Terms of controversial Divinity, as Hypostasis, and
of Physick, as the Name of Diseases; and in general
all terms which can be found in Books not written
properly upon particular Arts, or ~~which~~ can be sup-
posed necessary to those who do not regularly study them.
Thus when a Reader not skilled in Physick finds in
Milton this Line —

Pining Atrophy

Marasmus, and wide-wasting Pestilence
He will with equal expectations look in his Dictionary
for the word Marasmus, as for Atrophy, or Pestilence, and
will have reason to complain if he does not find it —

It seems necessary to the completion of a Dictionary
designed not merely for Critics but for popular use, that it
should comprise in some degree the ^{English words} ~~dictum~~ of every Profession.
That ^{the} terms of War and Navigation should be inserted so
far as they are necessary to readers of Travels, and of
History, and those of Law and Merchandise and
Mechanical

Mechanical Trades, so far as ^{they} can be supposed useful in the occurrences of common Life.

But there ought however to be some Distinction made between the different Classes of Words, and therefore it ^{will} ~~may~~ be proper to print the words which are incorporated into the Language in the usual Character, and those which are still to be considered as foreign, in the Italic Letter.

Another Question may arise with regard to appellatives or the Names of Species. It seems of no great use to set down the ~~Terms~~ ^{Words} Horse, Dog, Cat, Willow, alder, Daisy, Rose and a thousand others, of which it will be hard to give any Explanation not more obscure than the word itself. Yet it is to be considered, that, if the Names of Animals be inserted, we must admit those which are more known, as well as those with which we are, by accident, less acquainted, ~~how will the Reader~~ and if they are all rejected, how will the Reader be ^{misled} ~~misled~~

be relieved from Difficulties which may be produced by allusions to the Crocodile, the Chameleon, the Ichneumon, and the Hyena? If no Plants are to be mentioned, the most pleasing part of Nature will be excluded, and many beautiful Epithets be unexplained. If only those which are less known are to be mentioned, who shall fix the limits of the Readers Knowledge? ~~How much an assemblage of Traces may deserve an explanation will appear from an old English Poet who wrote in Latin~~

~~—Fœvus conuagat apes, vchus incola mortis
Silva viret, verrat abies proceræ, Suprepius
Flebilis, interpres Laurus, vaga pinus, Oliva
Concilians, formæ venatrix, Præcinus audax,
Stat comætiæ pateris Vermus, nunquamque senescens
Contortæ Buxus: paulo procerius aruum~~

~~Epithetis habet~~ — the ~~usefulness~~ of such explanations appears from ~~the~~ ^{the} mistakes which the want of them has occasioned — Has Shakespeare has a Dictionary of this kind he had not made the Woodbine ^{vine} ~~in~~ ^{the} Honey suckle: nor would Milton, ^{with such assistance} have disposed so improperly of his Ellys and his Scorpion.

Besides

Besides, ^{as} all such words ^{like others} require that their Accents
should be settled, their Sounds ascertained, and their
etymologies deduced, ~~and therefore~~ ^{they} cannot be properly ad-
mitted in the Dictionary. And though ~~an~~ ^{the} explanation
of some may be censured as trivial because they are ^{almost} uni-
-versally ^{understood} ~~known~~, and of others ^{they} unnecessary because they
will seldom occur, ~~and many are general~~ ^{might get it from not proper to omit them} ~~as they are more properly belonging to a~~ ~~long to Systems of Philology, rather than to a Gramma-~~
~~tical Dictionary, yet it seems most eligible to insert it,~~
since it is rather to be wished that many Readers should
find more than they expect, than that one should miss
that Information which he hoped to receive.

When all the Words are selected and arranged, the
first part of the work to be considered is the Orthogra-
-phy, which was long ~~very~~ vague and uncertain, and
at last when its fluctuation ceased, ^{was} in many ~~cases~~ ^{accident} ~~settled~~
settled but by accident, and in which, ^{as yet} ~~and yet~~ ^{observed} ~~there is still great uncertainty among~~

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best ^{Judge, Fisher} ~~Authors~~, nor is it easy to state a Rule by which
may decide between custom and Reason, or between the
Equiponderant Authorities of Writers alike eminent for
Judgment and Accuracy.

The great Orthographical Contest has long subsisted between Etymology and Pronunciation; it has been demanded on one hand that men should write as they speak; but ⁱⁿ it has been shewn that this Conformity never was attained in any Language, and that it is not more easy to persuade men to ^{write as they speak than in any} ~~to speak than to write in the~~ ^{same manner.} ~~same manner.~~ It may therefore be asked with equal Propriety why men do not rather speak as they write. In France where this Controversy was at its greatest Height, neither Party however ardent, durst adhere steadily to their own Rule; the Etymologist was sometimes forced to spell with the People, and the Advocate for the Authority of Pronunciation found it sometimes deviating so capriciously from the received use of ~~writing~~.

Writing that he was constrained to ~~spell his words~~
^{comply with} ~~according to~~ the Rule of his Adversary, lest he should
lose the end by the means, and be ~~left~~ alone by following
the Crowd. —

^{Practice} ~~Method~~ When a Question of Orthography is dubious, that
has, in my opinion, a Claim to Preference which
preserves the greatest Number of radical Letters, or seems
most to comply with the general Custom of our Lan-
guage. But the ^{chief} ~~great~~ rule which I propose to follow, is
to make no Innovations without a reason sufficient to
balance the Inconvenience² of Change, and such rea-
sons I do not expect often to find. All Change is of
itself an Evil which ought not to be hazarded but ^{for} ~~in~~
evident Advantage, and as Inconstancy is in ^{my life} ~~all cases~~
a mark of Weakness, it will add nothing to the Repu-
tation of our Tongue. There are indeed some who despise
the inconvenience³ of confusion, who seem to be pleas-
^{sure in departing from custom}
ure Rem.

think alteration desirable for its own sake, which ~~the~~
~~writers have attempted.~~ The reformation of our ortho=
graphy, ^{which these Writers have attempted} should not pass without its due honours, but
that I suppose they hold singularity its own reward, or
may dread the fascination of lavish praise.

The present use of spelling, where the present use
can be distinguished, will therefore in this work be
generally followed ^{yet} but it will be often proper to observe
that it is in itself inaccurate, and tolerated rather than
chosen; ^{particularly} ~~and~~ when by a change of one letter, or more, the
meaning of a word is obscured, as in Tarried, for Tor=
ried, as it was formerly written from Torrum or Tor,
in Gibberish for Gebrish, as it ~~sometimes is called~~ the
Jargon of Geber and his chymical followers, under=
stood by none but their own Tribe. It ^{will} ~~may~~ be like=
wise often proper to trace back the Orthography of
different Ages, ^{and} to shew by what Gradations the word
departed from its Original.

Closely connected with Orthography is
Pronunciation

X In this word, I think the Greek plural is adopted
into our language, and Phaenomena ~~was~~ commonly
used.

Milton himself gives it in this line,
Sonorous metall blowing martial sounds.

I am generous, reverend, Chancellor ac-
cordingly pronounced accurately as only of two
syllables?

X is it not ~~plough~~ plough?

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x
and ~~has given us~~ that of the other in this
Sonnets Metrical Henry, Metrical Sounds.
~~The Drummer's flight, equal~~ Sonorous Sings.

It may be likewise proper to remark ^{other metrical lines such as} ~~the~~
~~as~~ St. Dunstan, contractions ~~as~~ generous, gen'rous,
reverend, rev'rend, and coalitions, as Region, Question.

But it is still more necessary to fix the sound
of monosyllables by placing with them words of cor-
-respondent sound, that one may guard the other against
the danger of that variation which to some of the
most common, has already happened. Thus the
words Wound, and Wind, as they are ^{now} frequently pro-
-nounced, will not rhyme to Sound, and Mind. It is
to be remarked that many words written alike are
differently pronounced, as flow, and ^{flow} ~~flow~~, which
may be thus registred flow - Woe, ^{now} ~~flow~~, now, and
of which the exemplification may be generally given by a
distich. Thus ^{the words} Tear, ^{or tearful} ~~and to shed~~ ^{and given} a Tear, have not
one

X This is undoubtedly a bad Rhyme, and therefore
should not be quoted as an authority, though found
in a good poet. ~~Revised and corrected~~

one letter different, but may be distinguished thus
Tear, dare, Tear, Peer.

Some words have two sounds which maybe
 equally admitted, as being equally defensible by
 Authority. Thus great is differently used.

For swift and him despis'd the peer of state,
 The sober follies of the Wise and Great. Pope

As it misfortune made the Throne her seat,
 And none could be unhappy but the Great. ^{Rowe}

The care of such minute particulars may be censured
 as trifling, but these particulars have not been thought
 unworthy of attention, in more polished Languages.

The accuracy of the French, in stating the
 sounds of their letters is well known, and, amongst
 the Italians, Gressembini has not thought ^{it} unne-
 cessary to inform his countrymen of the words
 which in compliance with different rhymes, are
 allowed

is found to be differently spelled ^{and} but of which the number is now so fixed, that no modern Poet is suffered to increase it.

When the Orthography and pronunciation are adjusted the Etymology or derivation is next to be considered, and the words are ^{to be} distinguished according to their different Classes, whether simple as Day, Light, or compounded as Daylight, whether primitive, as to Act, or derivative, as Action, Actionable, active, activity. This will much facilitate the attainment of our Language which now stands in our Dictionaries a confused heap of Words without Dependence, and without Relation.

When this part of the work is performed it will be necessary to inquire how our primitives are to be deduced from foreign Languages, ^{which may be done} ~~as which great~~ ^{by Joseph Hall performed by the assistance of} ~~of which words be~~ ^{relieved} from our own Etymologists. This search will give occasion to many curious Disquisitions, and sometimes perhaps to conjectures ^{which}

which ~~may~~^{has} to ~~those who~~^{are} are unacquainted with this kind of study, appear ~~improbable~~^{unimaginable} and capricious.

But it may be reasonably imagined, that what is so much in the power of men as Language will very often be capriciously conducted. Nor are these Disquisitions and Conjectures to be considered altogether as wanton Sports of wit, or vain shews of learning; our Language is well known not to be primitive or self-originate but to have adopted Words of every generation, and either for the supply of its necessities, or the increase of its copiousness, ^{adding from very distant regions, so that} to have received, in search of the first Parents of our Speech we may wander ~~far~~ from the Tropic to the Frozen Zone and find some in the valleys of Palestine and some upon the rocks of Norway.

Beside the Derivation of particular words there is likewise an Etymology of Phrases. Expressions are often ~~borrowed~~^{when taken} from other Languages, some apparently as to run a risque, courir ^{un} risque, and some ^{even} when we do not ~~always~~ seem to borrow their words, thus to bring

* This is no French expression; Venir a bout d'une affaire,
is us'd in French, to signify bringing a thing about. But
porter a bout is never us'd.

bring about or accomplish, appears an English Phrase
but in reality our English word about has no such im-
port, and it is only ^{the} French expression à l'about ^{of which we}
~~have an example~~ ^{in the common phrase} venir à bout d'une affaire.

In exhibiting the ^{descent of our language} ~~descent of our language~~ of words almost
all our Etymologists ^{seem} appear to have been too lavish
of their Learning, and have ^{ing} traced almost every word
through various ^{degrees} ~~dialects~~, only to shew what was shown
^{difficultly} by the first derivation. This practice is of great use
in synoptical Lessons where ^{multitude and great doubtful} ~~many~~ languages
are explained to their ^{own} ~~own~~ spirits, or where more copious information
is equally considered, but is generally superfluous
in an English ^{Etymology} ~~Dictionary~~. When a word is easily re-
duced from a Saxon original, I shall not often enquire
further; ^{since} ~~for~~ we know ^{not} ~~that~~ the ^{Parents} ~~Parents~~ of the Saxon dialect;
when the word is French I shall ^{show whence it} ~~give the word from which~~
we know the French ^{is apparently} ~~is derived~~. Where a Saxon ^{Origin word} ~~word~~ can-
not be found, ^{the defect may be supplied} ~~shall endeavour to supply the want~~
^{from kindred} ~~from kindred~~ languages ^{and explained} ~~will be generally furnished~~
with much liberality by our Glossaries. ^{the Writers of} ~~of which the~~

usides

~~Whence~~ Whence also

that ~~deserve~~ ^{and may expect} often the highest praise, both of Judgment
and Industry, ~~from me they claim particular gratitude~~ ^{which ought to be mentioned with honor by me}
~~where~~ ^{when} they have freed ~~me~~ ^{the reader} from a part of a very labori-
ous ~~work~~ ^{work} and ~~at worst~~ ^{even when they} have imposed ^{at worst} upon me only the
easy ~~task~~ ^{task} of rejecting Superfluities.

By ~~having~~ ^{raising} in this manner every word to its
original, and not admitting, but with great caution, those
of which no original can be found, we shall secure our
Language from being overrun with cant, from being
crowded with low terms the spawn of Idly or affecta-
tion, which arise from no just principles of Speech,
and of which ^{therefore no legitimate} ~~the~~ derivation cannot ~~be shown~~ ^{be shown}.

When the Etymology is thus adjusted the Analogy
of our Language is next to be considered; when we have
discovered whence our words are derived, we are to exa-
mine by what rules they are governed, and how they
are inflected ^{much} ~~by~~ their various terminations. The termi-
nations of our Language are few, but those few have
hitherto

+ I own I do not understand what is meant
by an analogy from heaven.

* Should it not be inflections? and is it not sure to
spell, reflection, inflection &c from flexure, then
reflexion, inflexion &c?

It should seem so according to the author's
own rule of preserving the radical letters.

hitherto remained unregarded by the Writers of our Dictionaries. Our Substantives are declined only by the plural termination, our Adjectives admit no variation but in the degrees of comparison, and our Verbs are conjugated by auxiliary words and are only changed in the preter tense.

[To our Language may be with great Justice applied the observation of Quintilian, that speech was not formed by an analogy ^{but by} from Heaven. It did not descend to us in a state of uniformity and Perfection, but was produced by necessity and enlarged by accident, and is therefore composed of dissimilar parts, which have been thrown together by negligence, by affectation, by Learning, or by Ignorance.

Our ~~Flaws~~ ^{Irregularities} therefore are by no means constant but admit of numberless Irregularities, which in this Dictionary will be diligently noted. Thus Lat makes ⁱⁿ

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in the plural Boxes but Ox makes Oxen. Map
is the same in both Numbers. Adjectives are sometimes
compared by changing the last Syllable, as Proud, Prouder,
Proudest, and sometimes by Particles prefixed as Ambi-
tious, more ambitious, most ambitious. The forms
of our Verbs are subject to great Variety, some end
their perfect Tense in ed, as I Love, I Loved, I have
Loved, which may be called the regular form, and is
followed by most of our Verbs of Southern origin.

But many Verbs depart from this rule, without ag-
=ing in any other, as I Shake, I Shook, I have Shaken
or Shook, as it is sometimes written in Poetry; I
make, I made, I have made, I bring, I thought, I
wring, I wrung, and many others, which as they
=not be reduced to rules must be learned from the Dictionary.

+ There is one instance of this almost universal,
in conversation at least. He makes a good
husband - she will make a good wife: which
therefore ought to be stigmatized.

rather than the Grammar.

The Verbs are likewise to be distinguished according to their qualities as Actives from Neuters, the neglect of which has already introduced some barbarities in our Conversation, which if not obviated by just animadversions, may in time creep into our writings.⁺

Thus My Love will our Language be laid down, distinct in its minutest subdivisions, and resolved into its elemental principles; ~~and, might I break for a moment the shackles of Leucography, and let my imagination wander after the phantoms of Lullay, I should wish~~ ^{and who upon this subject, and in former times} ~~with~~ that these fundamental atoms of our Speech, might obtain the firmness and immutability of constituent particles, ^{and sufficient for} ~~that, like the primogential parts of matter, they might without~~ ~~and be varied and compounded,~~ but retain

of this Language is too inconstant to be reduced to rules,
 and can be only learned by ^{the distinct} considering ^{the distinct} the particular
 words as they are used by the best Authors. Thus, we
 say, according to the present modes of speech, The Soldier
 died of his Wounds, and the Sailor perished with Han-
 ger, and every man acquainted with our Language
 would be offended by a change of these particles which
 yet seem ^{originally} ~~arbitrarily~~ assigned by chance, there being no
 reason to be drawn from ^{Propriety of Language} ~~Nature~~ why a man might not
 with equal propriety, be said to die with a wound, or
 perish of Hunger.

Our Syntax therefore is not to be taught by ^{rules} ~~rules~~
 but by ^{spirit} ~~precedents~~, and in ^{examining} ~~inquiring~~ whether Addison
 has been with Justice accused of Solecism in this passage

The poor Inhabitant —

Moves in the midst of Nature's Bounty curst
 And in the laden Vineyard dies for thirst.

It is not in our power to have recourse to any
 established

X is Davis a sufficient Authority.

It appears to me improper in both

established Laws of Speech, but ~~un~~
the writers of former Ages have
and ^{consider} ~~must~~ ^{whether he can be acquitted} ~~acquitted~~ of impropriety in
testimony of Davis given in his favour by a
passage.

She loaths the Watry Glass wherein she gaz'd
And shuns it still although for Thirst she dy'd.

When the construction of a word is explained it
is necessary to pursue it through its Train of
Phraseology, ^{though} ~~at~~ those forms ^{where} ~~in which~~ it is used, in a
manner peculiar to our Language, or in senses not to
be comprised in the general Explanations, as from
the verb make, ^{and} ~~and~~ these phrases, to make love, to make
an end, to make way, as he made way for his followers
the Ship made way before the wind; to make a Bed
to make merry, to make a mock, to make presents,
to make a doubt, to make out an assertion, to
make

make good a breach, to make good
-thing of an attempt, to make
merit, and many others which will do
with that view, and which only their frequency
deceives from being generally remarked.

The great Labour is yet to come, the Labour of in-
terpreting these words and phrases with Brevity
Subtlety and perspicuity, ^{a task of which} the extent and intricacy
of which ~~task~~ is sufficiently shewn by the misca-
-riage of those who have generally attempted it. This
Difficulty is encreased by the necessity of explaining
the words in the same Language, for there is often
only one word for one Idea, and though it be easy to
translate the words bright, sweet, salt, better, into ano-
-ther Language it is not easy to explain them.

With regard to the Interpretation many
other

+ whether it should not rather be an
instrument?

other Questions have required consideration. It was
some time doubted whether it be necessary to explain
the things implied by particular words, as in
the Seven Baronet, whether instead of this
=nation, a Tithe of honour next in degree.

Baron, it would be better to mention more particu-
=larly the Creation, privileges and Rank of Baro-
=nets, ~~so as that it might not be necessary ⁱⁿ any~~
~~any information~~
~~concerning occasion to have recourse to other Books.~~

And whether under the word Barometer, instead of
being satisfied with observing that it is a Baro-
=meter
scale to discover the weight of the air, it would
~~not~~ be fit to spend a few lines upon its invention
construction and principles. It is not to be expected
that ~~under one article~~ ^{with the explanation of the one} the Herald should be satisfied,
or the Philosopher with that of the other,
~~or under the other the Philosopher~~; but since it will

be ~~expected~~^{demanded} by common Readers, that the explanation
should be sufficient for common use, and sense
without some attention to ~~the~~^{such} ~~demands~~^{demands}
Dictionary becomes generally valuable, ~~and~~^{cannot}
= need to consult the best writers for explanation
as well as verbal, and perhaps I may have
say ~~at the end of my work~~ after one of the arguments
of ~~Lexicon~~ Dictionary, that my Book is more learned
than its Author.

In explaining the general and popular lan-
guage it ~~is~~^{is} necessary to sort the several senses of
each word, to exhibit first its natural and pri-
= mitive Signification, as

To arrive, in its primitive ~~etymological~~
signification, to reach the shore in a Voyage. He arri-
at a safe Harbour.

In its ~~consequent~~^{consequent} meaning, to arrive,
whether by Land or Sea, as he arrived at his

...any, therefore that arises from the com-
...one thinking with another, as it may be when
...that arises that in consequence of its original
...logical form, it cannot be applied but to some-
...something definable, then the joy of a man
...his happiness, but cannot joy without a mixture of joy
...in mixed with misery.

Missing Page No. 32

Then its metaphorical sense, to obtain any thing desired; as, he *arrived* at a peerage.

(Then to mention any observation that arises from the comparison of one meaning with another; as, it may be remarked of the word *arrive*, that in consequence of its original and etymological sense, it cannot be properly applied but to words signifying something desirable; thus we say a man *arrived* at happiness, but cannot say without a mixture of irony, he *arrived* at misery.)

[See preceding page.]

Ground, the earth, generally as opposed to the air or water. He swam till he reached *ground*. The bird fell to the *ground*.

Then follows the accidental or consequential signification, in which *ground* implies any thing that lies under another; as, he laid colours upon a rough *ground*. The silk had blue flowers on a red *ground*.

Then the remoter or metaphorical signification; as, the *ground* of his opinion was a false computation. The *ground* of his work was his father's manuscript.

After having gone through the natural and figurative senses, it will be proper to subjoin the poetical sense of each word, where it differs from that which is in common use; as *wanton* applied ——

*Taken from 8vo Edition of "The Plan," pp. 24
and 25, 4to Edition, pp. 22 and 23.*

to any thing of which the motion is irregular without
 tremour, as.

In wanton Ringlets curl'd her Hair
 To the poetical sense may succeed the familiar, as of Toast
^{used to imply}
~~in~~ the Person whose health is drunk.

The wise man's Passion, and the vain man's Toast.
 Pope

~~and~~ The familiar may be followed by the burlesque as
 of ornellow, applied to good fellowship.

● In all thy humours whether grave, ornellow.
 Addison.

or of Bite, used for Cheat.

more a Dupe than Wit
 Sappho can tell you, how this man was bit.
 Pope

^{a word} and lastly may be produced the peculiar sense in which
 it is found in any great Author. as Faculties in Sh
 appears signifies the Powers of Authority.

This Duncan.
 Has born his Faculties so meek, has been
 so dear in his great office, that &c.

The signification of adjectives may be often ascertained by uniting them to substantives, as Simple Swain, Simple Sheep; ~~and~~ sometimes the sense of a substantive may be elucidated by the epithets annexed to it ~~by~~ ⁱⁿ good Authors, as the boundless Ocean, the open Lawns, and where such advantage can be gained by a short Quotation it is not to be omitted.

The Difference of signification in words generally accounted Synonymous ought to be carefully observed, as in Pride, Haughtiness, Arrogance, and the strict and critical meaning ought to be distinguished from that which is loose and Popular, as in the word Perfection, which though, in its philosophical, and exact sense, it can be of little use among human beings, is often so much degraded from its original signification, that the Academicians have inserted in their work the perfection of a Language, ^{and} with a little more licentiousness they might have prevailed on themselves to have added the perfection of a Dictionary.

Thus

enough, though not always,
to ~~our~~ ^{our} ~~exhort~~ ^{exhort} to good actions, ~~we~~ ^{we} ~~instruct~~ ^{instruct} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~ill~~ ^{ill} we ~~animate~~ ^{animate}
incite and encourage indifferently to good or bad. So we ~~give~~ ^{give}
~~call~~ ^{call} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~usually~~ ^{usually} ~~write~~ ^{write} good but ~~impute~~ ^{impute} evil, yet the use of these
words ~~and~~ ^{and} perhaps of ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~our~~ ^{our} ~~language~~ ^{language} is so multiplied
as not to be open comfort ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~consideration~~ ^{consideration}. I shall therefore in
future, since the rules of language like those of law arise from
prevalence of opinion, be careful to collect the proprieties on both sides, and
indiscriminately by making difference and promulgate the doctrine of Right
the ~~strongest~~ ^{strongest} words.

There are many other characters of words which it will be of use to mention. Some words ~~not~~ have both an active and passive signification, as fearful, that which gives or which feels terror, "a fearful Prodigy, or a fearful Share. Some have a personal some a real sense, as in opposition to old we use the word young of animated beings and the word new of other things, some words are used in the sense of praise and others in that of disapprobation. ^{generally} we ascribe Good but impute Evil. The Augur therefore who informs us that "those who had judged favourably of him would think that he had crowned the good, and those who had entertained prejudices against him, that he had atoned for the ill imputed to him," must be allowed with all his elegance to have deviated at least once from the purity of our tongue.

It is necessary likewise to explain many words by their opposition to others, for Contraries are best seen when they stand together. Thus the verb Stand _{has}

has one sense as opposed to fall, and another as opposed to fly, for want of attending to which distinction, obvious as it is, the Learned Dr Bentley has squandered his Criticism to no purpose on these Lines of the Paradise Lost

— In heaps
 Chariot and Charioteer lay over turned,
 And fiery foaming Wheels. ^{what} ~~that~~ stood, recoiled,
 Overwearied, through the faint Satanic Host,
 Defensive scarce, or with pale fear surpris'd
Fled ignominious —

"Here," says the Critic, "as the words are now read, we find 'that what stood, fled,' and therefore he proposes an alteration which he might have spared if he had consulted a Dictionary, and found that nothing more was affirmed than that those fled who did not fall."

In explaining such meanings as seem accidental and adventitious, I shall endeavour to give an account of the means by which these meanings were introduced

introduced. Thus to eke out any thing, signifies to lengthen it beyond its just Dimensions, by some low Artifice, because the word eke was the usual refuge of our old writers when they wanted a Syllable. And budom, which means only obedient, is now made, in familiar phrases, to signify wanton, because in an antient form of marriage, before the Reformation, the Bride promised Complaisance and obedience in these Terms "I will be bonais and budom in "Bed and at board."

I know well, My Lord, how trifling many of these remarks will appear separately considered, and how easily they may give occasion to the ~~condemnation~~ ^{Speaker} morriment of Idleness, and the ~~gloomy~~ ^{Stor} censures of Stupidity, but dulness it is easy to despise, and laughter it is easy to return. ^{not be tedious what is thought of my work by} I shall ~~not allow those to judge of my words~~ ^{such as} ~~those who see~~ ^{know not the difficulty or importance of} ~~philological~~ ^{philological} ~~studies~~ ^{studies} ~~who cannot understand it~~ ^{think those who have done} ~~nothing~~ ^{nothing} qualified to condemn me for doing little.

It may not ~~be improper~~ however to remind them that no terrestrial Greatness is more than an aggregate of little things, and to inculcate after the ~~ancient~~ ^{Chinese} Proverb, that Drops added to Drops constitute the Ocean.

There remains yet to be considered the Distribution of Words into their proper Classes, or that part of Lexicography which is strictly critical.

The Popular part of the Language, which includes all ~~words~~ not appropriated to particular sciences admits of many distinctions and subdivisions, as into words of general use; words employed chiefly in Poetry; words obsolete; words which are admitted only by particular Writers, yet not in themselves improper; words used only in burlesque writing; and words impure and barbarous.

Words of general use will be known by having no mark of Distinction and their various
senses

revised

I may require such an appearance of order that no difficulties
should be left unattended in unexplored in these authorities which
be first himself invited to read as evidence and of itself
master of the.

Senses will be supported by Authorities of all Ages.

The words appropriated to Poetry will be distinguished by some mark prefixed or will be known by having no Authorities but those of Poets.

Of antiquated or obsolete words none will be inserted but such as are to be found in Authors who wrote since the Accession of Elizabeth, from which ~~time~~ ^{and if those may might} we date the Golden Age of our Language, ~~and those cannot be omitted~~ ^{but that} because the Reader ~~may justly expect to find all the~~ ^{the Poets who are quoted as authorities} ~~words of our Language, may expect to find them in the~~ ^{the Poets who are quoted as authorities} ~~pages explained which occur in Authors whom he~~ ^{the Poets who are quoted as authorities} ~~uses quoted as Authorities.~~ These words will be likewise distinguished by some proper Mark.

The words which are ~~used~~ ^{found} only ⁱⁿ by particular ~~Authors~~ ^{Writers} will be known by the single Name of the Writer that uses them, but such will be omitted unless either their propriety, elegance, or force, or the reputation of their Authors affords some ^{extraordinary} ~~particular~~ Reason for inserting them.

Words

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Words used in burlesque and familiar Composition
will be likewise mentioned with their proper Auth-
orities, such as Dudgeon from Butler and Leasing from
Prior, and will be ~~distinguished by their proper cha-~~^{characteristical} ~~marked~~ ^{by their proper cha-}
-racteristical Mark of Affiliation.

Barbarous and impure words and Expressions
may be branded with some Note of Infamy and are
carefully to be eradicated wherever they are found, ~~and~~
~~and they run too frequently even in the best Writers. as in Pope~~
~~in Pope may be found~~

— in endless Errour hurld.

, Is these that early taint the female Soul.

In Addison

Attend to what a leper Muse indites.

And in Dryden

a dreadful Quilt felt, and worse far

Than Arms. —

If this part of the work can be well performed it will be
equivalent to the proposal made by Boileau to the Academi-
-cians, that they should review all their ^{Writers} ~~impolite~~ ~~Authors~~, and

+ This will be of infinite use, rightly executed.
and therefore the Author, I doubt not, will proceed
in this part with all the accuracy, as well as all
the caution, possible.

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and correct all the Impurities which they found in them,
that their Authority might not contribute at any dis-
tant time to the Depravation of the Language.

+ With regard to Questions of purity, or propriety, I
was once in doubt whether I should not attribute too much
to my self in attempting to divide them, ^{and} whether my Pro-
-vince was to extend beyond the proposition of the Question,
and the display of the Authorities on each side, but ~~My~~
~~Lord~~ I have been since determined by your ^{friendship} ~~opinion~~ to inter-
-pose my own Judgment, and shall therefore endeavour to sup-
-port what appears to me most consonant to Grammar and
Reason. Ausonius thought ^{that} ~~it~~ ^{his} modesty, ^{that} ~~disrespect~~ ^{to} ~~him~~
to plead inability, for a Task to which Caesar had judged
him equal.

Cur me poppe negem poppe quod ille putat.

and I may hope that since you whose Authority in our
Language ^{is so generally acknowledged, have commissioned me to de-}
~~decide my own opinion, I shall be considered as~~

Done
L. L. L.

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clear my own Opinion, I shall be considered as exercising a
~~power is sufficiently known have commissioned me to a~~
kind of vicarious Jurisdiction, and that ^{the} power which
might have been ~~devised~~ ^{not} to my own claim, will be readily
~~granted~~ ^{allowed} me as the delegate of your Lordship.

In citing Authorities on which the Credit of every part
of this work will depend, it will be proper to observe some
obvious Rules, such as that of preferring Authorities of the
first Reputation to those of an inferior Rank, and to
^{to add the quotations with accuracy,}
quote, when it can be conveniently done, such Sentences, as,
besides their immediate Use, may give pleasure or Instruc-
-tion by conveying some Elegance of Language, or some
Precept of Prudence, or Piety.

It has been asked on some occasions, who shall judge
the Judge, and with regard to this design a question may
arise by what Authority the Authorities are selected. ^{many}
~~that many of the Writers whose Opinions will be alleged are selected~~
~~at the Authors were chosen by Mr Pope, of whom I may be~~
justified in affirming that if he ^{were still alive,} ~~was~~ ^{lives,} solicitous as he was
for the success of this work, he would not have been displeased

~~one rather to be without them exposed from the inquiries and~~
~~flashes of attention and admiration~~

... the old world and the new ...

displeased that I have undertaken it.

It ^{will} ~~may~~ not be improper that the Quotations should be ranged according to the Ages of Authors, and it will afford an agreeable Amusement ~~it~~, to the Words and Phrases which are not of our own Growth, the Name of the Author who first introduced them can be affixed, and if, to the Words which are now Antiquated, the Authority be subjoined of ^{him} the Writer who last admitted them. Thus for Scathe and Buxom, ^{now obsolete} Milton may be quoted.

— The Mountain Oak
Stands Scathed to Heav'n —
— He with broad Sails
Winnow'd the buxom Air —

By this method every Word will have its History, and the Reader will be informed of the gradual changes of the Language, and have before his Eyes the Rise of some Words and the fall of others. ^{But observations so minute and accurate as to be tedious rather than useful, and if the be carefully supplied, might be made by some who sometimes bear its disapprobation.} This, my Lord, is my Idea of an English Dictionary of a Dictionary by which the Pronunciation of ^{our} the Language may be fixed, and the Attainment of it facilitated by which its Purity

be preserved, its use ascertained, and its ~~Use~~ ^{Use} lengthened.
 And though perhaps to correct the language of nations by
 books of Grammar, and amend their manners by discourses
 of morality, may be a Task equally difficult, yet as it
 is unavoidable to wish, it is natural likewise to hope that
 your Lordships patronage may not be wholly lost, that it
 may contribute to the preservation of ~~these~~ ^{the ancient, and the im-} ~~translations~~
 of modern Writers, that it may promote the ~~formation~~ ^{improvement} of these Translators
 who for want of understanding the characteristical
 differences of tongues, have formed a chaotic Dialect of
 heterogeneous Phrases that ~~no one can write, and may a-~~
~~void in the use of it.~~ ^{in the use of it.} Some men of genius whose at-
 tention to argument makes them negligent of ~~the~~ ^{the} language,
 and whose rapid ~~ideas~~ ^{ideas} of imagination, like the Peruvian
~~miners~~ ^{miners}, after having dug down Gold, but mingles it
 with sand.

[When I survey the Plan which I have laid before
 you, I cannot, ^{my friend,} but confess, ~~my Lord,~~ that I am frighted at its
 extent

Though therefore my Paperman should. — — —
 full follow the excellence of what Diekmann's I shall hope at least for the
 praise of having introduced well, ~~and shall I now need about when it~~
~~shall be published that I contend with united Academies, or with the continued~~
~~relation of Josephine Confidant it will be no approach to have been for paper.~~
 one shall think it any reproach to my diligence that I have ~~no which~~
 with me a biography from a Bishop with Josephine confidant or united
 Academies ^{and my success in the work} I cannot hope in the workshop ^{to every purpose to finish}
 caution through so long a work, as set upon to ~~finish~~ ^{finish} ~~through the work~~
~~to obtain so much knowledge of all its parts as set frequently~~
 to ~~be finished~~ ^{to be finished} by diligence. I support

Extent and like the Soldiers of Caesar, look on Britain as
a new world which it is almost madness to invade.
But I hope that though I should ~~not conquer it~~ ^{make not complete conquest} I shall
at least discover the coast, civilize part of the Inhabitants,
and make it easy for some other to proceed farther, to re-
-duce ^{them wholly} it to ^{their} subjection, and settle ^{them} it under laws.

We are taught by the great Roman Orator, that every
Man should propose to himself the highest Degree of ex-
-cellence, but that he may stop with honour at the second
or third: ~~though therefore I should fall below the labours of~~
~~Academies~~ ^{at} though sometimes the desire of accuracy ^{will} should
urge me to superfluities, and sometimes the fear of pro-
-lixity betray me to Omissions; ~~though in the extract of~~
~~such variety I should be often bewildered, and in the~~
~~want of such accuracy, be frequently brought to~~ ^{at} ~~that sometimes subtle Sophism will be justified beyond all reason,~~
~~my attention is fixed on distant appearances, I sometimes~~
~~and find evidence sometimes eluded by false reasoning.~~

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I ~~desire~~ ^{hope} ~~shall~~ ^{not} ~~appear~~ ^{of} ~~parade~~ ^{from} ~~those~~ ^{who} ~~know~~ ^{the} ~~inutility~~ ^{weakness}
and the ~~inutility~~ ^{weakness} of the ~~searchings~~ ^{searchings} of knowledge, the ~~inutility~~ ^{weakness} of memory,
and the ~~inutility~~ ^{weakness} of all ~~endeavourings~~ ^{endeavourings} of ~~attention~~ ^{attention}, who can compare the
- ~~gaze~~ ^{gaze} to ~~passent~~ ^{passent} safety, ~~sometimes~~ ^{sometimes} ~~lose~~ ^{lose} sight of ~~connoted~~ ^{connoted}
causes of ~~our~~ ^{our} with the means of avoiding it, -
objects, I shall ~~always~~ ^{always} ~~hope~~ ^{hope} for ~~parade~~ ^{parade} from those who
and know the immensity of Art, ~~and~~ ^{with the rapidly} ~~the~~ ^{progress} ~~the~~ ^{of} ~~man~~ ^{man},
but ~~and~~ ^{and} whatever be the event of my endeavours, shall not
easily regret an attempt which has procured me the
honour of appearing thus publicly, as,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

most obedient

and

most humble Servant

Samuel Johnson

THE DICTIONARY.

*A*N extremely interesting History of Johnson's Dictionary, and a practical bibliography, are to be found in the indispensable William Prideaux Courtney Bibliography, published at Oxford, at the Clarendon Press, 1915. Revised and seen through the press by David Nichol Smith.

*T*RULY the undertaking was sublime, and its fulfillment noble. Nothing like it, nothing within measurable distance of it, had hitherto appeared in the English language. We should all bow down before such a monument of industry and talent, and the world at large did make its obeisance unto the author as the king of English Literature. The work was urgently called for and eagerly devoured. No similar dictionary has passed through so many editions, abridged, unabridged, and revised, as the language expanded and researches into the past went deeper; and it remained for a century the unrivalled authority for the English language.

—COURTNEY

JOHNSON must ever remain the greatest of lexicographers. His was the first English Dictionary that could be considered as a standard, all its predecessors being, in comparison, but mere lists of words. In this dictionary the meaning of words were, for the first time, fully illustrated by well selected authorities. As an English writer of our own day has said, "the definitions are full, clear and above all praise for their happy illustration of the meaning of words. These can never be superseded, and the instances in which Johnson's successors have been able to improve upon his work in this respect are singularly few. That he had no assistance from his predecessors in this important part of a lexicographer's work will be seen by a casual reference to the earlier dictionaries." George Alfred Stringer.

In the concluding portion of the preface to the English Edition of 1838 of Johnson's Dictionary, the writer says: "The critical reader will find the errors few, when the magnitude of the work is considered; unimportant when compared with the value of the quantity of knowledge conveyed. The uncritical reader will find it a manual (as we may now call it) on which he may rely for ample information on every point upon which he can require it. He will find it a work of great industry and of great knowledge; a work which, more than any other since the common translation of the Bible, has tended to fix the English language. He will find it a treasure of his native tongue, stored up by one of its greatest masters, by one of the greatest minds that ever adorned his country, at a period when, having produced works which genius, or taste, or wit, or erudition have rendered immortal, the language of England had become classical."

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AND
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BY
EXAMPLES from the best WRITERS.
TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,
A HISTORY of the LANGUAGE,
AND
AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, A.M.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

*Cum tribus animi censuris sumet honesti:
Audetis quancunque purum splendore habebunt,
Ex sine pondere erunt, et honore indigna forentur.
Verba moerere loco; quamvis invita recedant,
Et verentur adhuc lora penetrata Vestis:
Omnis ita diu parvis bonis erunt, atque
Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,
Que potius memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis,
Nunc serui informis premit et deferta vetustas.* Hor.

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VOL. I.

THE SECOND EDITION.

*Cum tabulis animarum centenis sumet honesti:
Audebit quæcumque parum splendens habebunt,
Et sine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur.
Verba movere loco; quamvis invita recedant.
Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ:
Obscuras dic populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,
Quæ prisca memorata Catonibus atque Cæciliis,
Nunc situs informis premit et deserta vetustas.* *Hor.*

LONDON,

Printed by W. STRAHAN,

For J. and P. KNOTTON; T. and T. LONGMAN; C. HITCH and L. HAWES;
A. MILLAR; and R. and J. DODSLEY.

MDCCLV.

A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH
The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,
Robert AND Gregory 1767
ILLUSTRATED in their DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS

BY
EXAMPLES from the best WRITERS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,
A HISTORY of the LANGUAGE,

AND
AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, A.M.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

THE THIRD EDITION.

Cum tabulis animam confors fueret hostelli:
Audebit quaecunque parum splendoris habebunt,
Et sine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur.
Verba movere loco; quamvis invita recedant,
Et versantur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ:
Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,
Quæ prius memorata Cætonibus atque Cethegii,
Nunc situs informis premit et deforsa vetustas.

HOR.

LONDON,

Printed by W. STRAHAN,

For A. MILLAR, T. LONGMAN, J. DODSLEY, W. STRAHAN, J. RIVINGTON,
R. BALDWIN, L. HAWES and W. CLARKE and R. COLLINS, R. HORSFIELD,
W. JOHNSTON, W. OWEN, T. CASLON, B. LAW, J. FLETCHER, Z. STUART,
D. WILSON, T. BECKET and P. A. DE HONDT, and W. NICOLL.

MDCCLXV.

The Museum
A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE:
IN WHICH
The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,
AND
ILLUSTRATED in their DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS
BY
EXAMPLES from the best WRITERS.
TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,
A HISTORY of the LANGUAGE,
AND
AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

By SAMUEL JOHNSON.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

THE FOURTH EDITION, REVISED BY THE AUTHOR.

*Cum tabulis animum censoris fumet honesti:
Audebit quascunque parum splendoris habebunt,
Et sine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur.
Verba movere loco; quamvis invita recedant,
Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Verba:
Obscurata diu populo bonis eruet, atque
Proferret in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,
Que prisca memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis,
Nunc situs informis premit et deserta vetulstis.*

Hor.

L O N D O N,

Printed by W. STRAHAN,

For W. STRAHAN, J. & F. RIVINGTON, T. DAVIES, J. HINTON, L. DAVIS; HAWES, CLARKE & COLLINGS,
W. JOHNSON, W. OWEN, T. CASLON, S. CROWDER, T. LONGMAN, B. LAW, E. & C. DILLY, J. DODDLE,
Z. STUART, BECKET & DE HONDT, J. KNOX, T. CADELL, WILSON & NICOLL, W. NICOLL, G. ROBINSON,
JO. JOHNSON, J. ROBSON, RICHARDSON & UAGHART, and M. HINGESTON.

MDCCLXXIII.

A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH

The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,

Explained in their DIFFERENT MEANINGS,

AND

Authorized by the NAMES of the WRITERS
in whose Works they are found.

Abstracted from the FOLIO EDITION,

By the AUTHOR

SAMUEL JOHNSON, A.M.

To which is prefixed,

A GRAMMAR of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON,

Printed for J. KNAPTON; C. HITCH and L. HAWES; A. MILLAR;
R. and J. DODSLEY; and M. and T. LONGMAN.

MDCCLVI.

"Abstract" from the *Folio*.

A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH
The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,
Explained in their DIFFERENT MEANINGS,

AND

Authorized by the NAMES of the WRITERS
in whose Works they are found.

Abstracted from the FOLIO EDITION,

By the AUTHOR

SAMUEL JOHNSON, A.M.

To which is prefixed,

A GRAMMAR of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

The SEVENTH EDITION, corrected by the AUTHOR.

L O N D O N,

Printed for W. STRAHAN, J. F. and C. RIVINGTON, L. DAVIS, W. OWEN,
T. LOWNDES, T. CASLON, S. CROWDER, T. LONGMAN, B. LAW,
J. DODSLEY, C. DILLY, G. ROBINSON, T. CADELL, J. ROESON,
W. GOLDSMITH, T. EVANS, J. BEW, J. MURRAY, R. BALDWIN,
S. HAYES, and J. BOWEN.

MDCCLXXXIII.

A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH
THE WORDS ARE DEDUCED FROM THEIR ORIGINALS,
AND
ILLUSTRATED IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS BY EXAMPLES FROM THE BEST WRITERS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED
A HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE,
AND
AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

THE EIGHTH EDITION; CORRECTED AND REVISED.

Cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti:
Audebit quæcunque parùm splendoris habebunt,
Et sine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur,
Verba movere loco; quamvis invita recedant,
Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ:
Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,
Quæ prisca memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis
Nunc situs informis præmit et deserta vetustas. HOR.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. JOHNSON, 'C. DILLY, C. G. AND J. ROBINSON, W. J. AND J. RICHARDSON, D. OGILVY AND SON,
R. BALDWIN, ELMSLEY AND BREMNER, F. AND C. RIVINGTON, R. FAULDER, J. CUTHELL, J. WALKER, W. LOWNDES,
J. MATTHEWS, LACKINGTON AND CO. J. SCATCHERD, G. WILKIE, T. EGERTON, T. PAYNE, R. LEA, VERNOR AND
HOOD, T. N. LONGMAN, CADELL AND DAVIES, J. AND A. ARCH, MURRAY AND HIGHLEY, S. BAGSTER, LEE AND
HURST, J. HARDING, AND E. NEWBERRY.

1799.



T H E
W O R L D.

N U M B E R C.

By ADAM FITZ-ADAM.

To be continued every THURSDAY.

THURSDAY, November the 28th, 1754.



HEARD the other day with great pleasure from my worthy friend Mr. Doddsley, that Mr. Johnston's English dictionary, with a grammar and history of our language prefixed, will be published this winter, in two large volumes in folio.

I HAD long lamented that we had no lawful standard of our language set up, for those to repair to, who might chuse to speak and write it grammatically and correctly: and I have as long wished that either some one person of distinguished abilities would undertake the work singly, or that a certain number of gentlemen would form themselves, or be formed by the government, into

a society for that purpose. The late ingenious doctor Swill proposed a plan of this nature to his friend (as he thought him) the lord treasurer Oxford, but without success; precision and perspicuity not being in general the favourite objects of ministers, and perhaps still less so of that minister than of any other.

MANY people have imagined that so extensive a work would have been best performed by a number of persons, who should have taken their several departments, of examining, sifting, winnowing (I borrow this image from the Italian *crusca*) purifying, and finally fixing our language; by incorporating their respective funds into one joint stock. But whether this opinion be true or false, I think the public in general, and the republic of letters in particular, greatly obliged to Mr. Johnson, for having undertaken, and executed so great and desirable a work. Perfection is not to be expected from man; but if we are to judge by the various works of Mr. Johnson, already published, we have good reason to believe that he will bring this as near to perfection as any one man could do. The plan of it, which he published some years ago, seems to me to be a proof of it. Nothing can be more rationally imagined, or more accurately and elegantly expressed. I therefore recommend the previous perusal of it to all those who intend to buy the dictionary, and who, I suppose, are all those who can afford it.

THE celebrated dictionaries of the Florentine and French academies owe their present size and perfection to very small beginnings. Some private gentlemen at Florence, and some at Paris, had met at each others houses to talk over and consider their respective languages; upon which they published some short essays, which essays were the embryo's of those perfect productions, that now do so much honour to the

two nations. Even Spain, which seems not to be the soil where, of late at least, letters have either prospered or been cultivated, has produced a dictionary, and a good one too, of the Spanish language, in six large volumes in folio.

I CANNOT help thinking it a sort of disgrace to our nation, that hitherto we have had no such standard of our language; our dictionaries at present being more properly what our neighbours the Dutch and the Germans call theirs, *WORD-BOOKS*, than dictionaries in the superior sense of that title. All words, good and bad, are there jumbled indiscriminately together, inasmuch that the injudicious reader may speak and write as inelegantly, improperly and vulgarly as he pleases, by and with the authority of one or other of our *WORD-BOOKS*.

It must be owned that our language is at present in a state of anarchy; and hitherto, perhaps, it may not have been the worse for it. During our free and open trade, many words and expressions have been imported, adopted and naturalized from other languages, which have greatly enriched our own. Let it still preserve what real strength and beauty it may have borrowed from others, but let it not, like the Tarpeian maid, be overwhelmed and crushed by unnecessary foreign ornaments. The time for discrimination seems to be now come. Toleration, adoption and naturalization have run their lengths. Good order and authority are now necessary. But where shall we find them, and at the same time, the obedience due to them? We must have recourse to the old Roman expedient in times of confusion, and chuse a dictator. Upon this principle I give my vote for Mr. Johnson to fill that great and arduous post. And I hereby declare that I make a total surrender of all my rights and privileges in the English language, as a free-born

born British subject, to the said Mr. Johnson, during the term of his dictatorship. Nay more; I will not only obey him, like an old Roman, as my dictator, but, like a modern Roman, I will implicitly believe in him as my pope, and hold him to be infallible while in the chair; but no longer. More than this he cannot well require; for I presume that obedience can never be expected when there is neither terror to enforce, nor interest to invite it.

I confess that I have so much honest English pride, or perhaps, prejudice about me, as to think myself more considerable for whatever contributes to the honour, the advantage, or the ornament of my native country. I have therefore a sensible pleasure in reflecting upon the rapid progress which our language has lately made, and still continues to make, all over Europe. It is frequently spoken, and almost universally understood, in Holland; it is kindly entertained as a relation in the most civilized parts of Germany; and it is studied as a learned language, though yet little spoke, by all those in France and Italy, who either have, or pretend to have, any learning.

The spreading the French language over most parts of Europe, to the degree of making it almost a universal one, was always reckoned among the glories of the reign of Lewis the fourteenth. But be it remembered that the success of his arms first opened the way to it, though at the same time it must be owned, that a great number of most excellent authors who flourished in his time, added strength and velocity to its progress. Whereas our language has made its way singly by its own weight and merit, under the conduct of those great leaders, Shakespear, Bacon, Milton, Locke, Newton, Swift, Pope, Addison, &c. A nobler sort of conquest, and a

far

far more glorious triumph, since graced by none but willing captives!

THESE authors, though for the most part but indifferently translated into foreign languages, gave other nations a sample of the British genius. The copies, imperfect as they were, pleased, and excited a general desire of seeing the originals; and both our authors and our language soon became classical.

BUT a grammar, a dictionary, and a history of our language through it's several stages were still wanting at home, and importunately called for from abroad. Mr. Johnson's labours will now, and, I dare say, very fully, supply that want, and greatly contribute to the farther spreading of our language in other countries. Learners were discouraged by finding no standard to resort to, and consequently thought it incapable of any. They will now be undeceived and encouraged.

THERE are many hints and considerations relative to our language, which I should have taken the liberty of suggesting to Mr. Johnson, had I not been convinced that they have equally occurred to him: but there is one, and a very material one it is, to which perhaps he may not have given all the necessary attention. I mean the genteeler part of our language, which owes both it's rise and progress to my fair countrywomen, whose natural turn is more to the copiousness, than to the correctness of diction. I would not advise him to be rash enough to proscribe any of those happy redundancies and luxuriances of expression, with which they have enriched our language. They willingly inflict fetters, but very unwillingly submit to wear them. In this case his task will be so difficult, that I design as a common friend, to propose in some future paper the means which appear to me the most likely to reconcile matters.

P. S. I HOPE that none of my courteous readers will upon this occasion be so uncourteous, as to suspect me of being a hired and interested puff of this work; for I most solemnly protest, that neither Mr. Johnson, nor any person employed by him, nor any bookseller or booksellers concerned in the success of it, have ever offered me the usual compliment of a pair of gloves or a bottle of wine; nor has even Mr. Doddsley, though my publisher, and, as I am informed, deeply interested in the sale of this dictionary, so much as invited me to take a bit of mutton with him.

L O N D O N: Printed for R. DODDSLEY in Pall-Mall, (where letters to the author are taken in) and sold by M. COOPER at the Globe in Pater-Noster-Row. Price 2d.



John A. Wilson

DR. JOHNSON'S LETTER
TO
LORD CHESTERFIELD

FROM *Law, Life and Letters* by the Right Honourable the Earl of Birkenhead. Chapter—*Thoughts on Letter-Writing*.

"What thoughts on letter-writing can be complete without mention of Dr. Johnson's immortal rebuke to Lord Chesterfield, the epistle of all time?"

My attention was drawn to this splendid characterization, by the Honourable John G. Milburn of New York City.

—R. B. A.

THE CELEBRATED
L E T T E R

FROM

SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

TO

PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, EARL OF CHESTERFIELD;

NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.

WITH NOTES,

BY JAMES BOSWELL, Esq.

L O N D O N:

PRINTED BY HENRY BALDWIN;
FOR CHARLES DILLY, IN THE POULTRY.

MDCXC.

[Price Half a Guinea

Entered in the Hall-Book of the Company of Stationers.

L E T T E R

FROM

SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

TO

THE EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of CHESTERFIELD.

" MY LORD,

February, 1755.

I HAVE been lately informed, by the proprietor of the World, that two papers, in which my Dictionary is recommended to the publick, were written by your Lordship. To be so distinguished, is an honour, which, being very little accustomed to favours from the great, I know not well how to receive, or in what terms to acknowledge.

When, upon some slight encouragement, I first visited your Lordship, I was overpowered, like the rest of mankind, by the enchantment of your address; and could not forbear to wish that I might boast myself *Le vainqueur du vainqueur de la terre*;—that I might obtain that regard for which I saw the world contending; but I found my attendance so little encouraged, that neither pride nor modesty would suffer me to continue it. When I had once addressed your Lordship in publick, I had exhausted all the art of pleasing which a retired and uncourtly scholar can possess. I had done all that I could; and no man is well pleased to have his all neglected, be it ever so little.

Seven years, my Lord, have now past, since I waited in your outward rooms, or was repulsed from your door; during which time I have been pushing on my work through difficulties; of which it is useless to complain, and

have



THE GROUP IN THE ANTI-ROOM OF LORD GERRARD.

have brought it, at last, to the verge of publication, without one act of assistance*, one word of encouragement, or one smile of favour. Such treatment I did not expect; for I never had a Patron before.

The shepherd in Virgil grew at last acquainted with Love, and found him a native of the rocks.

Is not a Patron, my Lord, one who looks with unconcern on a man struggling for life in the water, and, when he has reached ground, encumbers him with help? The notice which you have been pleased to take of my labours, had it been early, had been kind; but it has been delayed till I am indifferent, and cannot enjoy it; till I am solitary, and cannot impart it †; till I am known, and do not want it. I hope it is no very cynical asperity not to confess obligations where no benefit has been received, or to be unwilling that the publick should consider me as owing that to a Patron, which Providence has enabled me to do for myself.

Having carried on my work thus far with so little obligation to any favourer of learning, I shall not be disappointed though I should conclude it, if less be possible, with less; for I have been long wakened from that dream of hope, in which I once boasted myself with so much exultation.

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most humble

Most obedient servant,

SAM. JOHNSON ‡.

* The following note is subjoined by Mr. Langton: "Dr. Johnson, when he gave me this copy of his letter, desired that I would annex to it his information to me, that whereas it is said in the letter that 'no assistance has been received,' he did once receive from Lord Chesterfield the sum of ten pounds; but as that was so inconsiderable a sum, he thought the mention of it could not properly find place in a letter of the kind that this was."

† In this passage Dr. Johnson evidently alludes to the loss of his wife. We find the same tender recollection recurring to his mind upon innumerable occasions; and, perhaps, no man ever more forcibly felt the truth of the sentiment so elegantly expressed by my friend Mr. Malone, in his Prologue to Mr. Jephson's tragedy of "JULIA:"

"Vain—wealth, and fame, and fortune's fostering care,

"If no fond breast the splendid blessings share;

"And, each day's bustling pageantry once past,

"There, only there, our bliss is found at last."

‡ Upon comparing this copy with that which Dr. Johnson dictated to me from recollection, the variations are found to be so slight, that this must be added to the many other proofs which he gave of the wonderful extent and accuracy of his memory.

LEISURE MOMENTS / in GOUGH SQUARE, / or / The Beauties and Quaint Conceits / of / Johnson's Dictionary. / By the Author of / Shakespere's Draughts from the Living Water. /

Buffalo, N. Y. / Ulbrich and Kingsley / 1886.

Small quarto, with Notes and Index and an Introduction by the compiler, Geo. Alfred Stringer, dated Buffalo, September, 1886.

AN UNFINISHED / LETTER / to the / RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM PITT, / concerning the / New Dictionary / of the / English Language. / by / The Rev. Herbert Croft, L.L. B. /

London: / Printed in March, 1788, but neither finished nor published.

Octavo pamphlet.

CHRISTIAN MORALS: / by / Sir Thomas Browne, / of Norwich, M. D. / and author of / Religio Medici. / The Second Edition. / with a life of the author, / by / Samuel Johnson; / and explanatory notes. /

London: / Printed by Richard Hett, / For J. Payne, at the Pope's Head, in / Pater-noster-row, / M DCC LVI.

Small octavo, with half-title.

SIR THOMAS BROWNE'S / CHRISTIAN MORALS / The second edition / with the life of the author / by / Samuel Johnson, LL. D. / Edited / With an Introduction and Notes / by S. C. Roberts /

Cambridge / At the University Press / 1927.

AN / INTRODUCTION / TO THE GAME OF / DRAUGHTS. / Etc. / By William Payne, / Teacher of Mathematics. /

London, / Printed for the Author at the Golden Ball in Bedford street, / Covent-Garden: and Sold by T. Payne, (and others) / MDCCLVI.

Small octavo in fours.

Dedication by Johnson.

THE LONDON CHRONICLE. Preliminary Discourse by Johnson. See illustration.

THE / IDLER. / In Two Volumes. /

Duplex libelli dos est, quod risum movet,

Et quod prudenti vitam consilio monet.

Phaedrus

Χάρις μικροῖσι.

Volume I. / (II.) /

London, / Printed for J. Newberry, at the Bible / and Sun in St. Paul's Church Yard. / MDCCLXI.

Twelvemo, two volumes, uncut in original boards, the leaves measure $7\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

TO
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
WILLIAM-HENRY
Earl of *Rockford*, &c.

My LORD,
WHEN I take the Liberty of
addressing to Your Lordship
A Treatise on the Game of DRAUGHTS,
I easily foresee that I shall be in dan-
ger of suffering Ridicule on one Part,
while I am gaining Honour on the
other, and that many who may envy

A 2

me

DEDICATION.

me the Distinction of approaching You, will deride the Present I presume to offer.

Had I considered this little Volume as having no Purpose beyond that of teaching a Game, I should indeed have left it to take its Fate without a Patron. Triflers may find or make any Thing a Trifle; but since it is the great Characteristic of a wise Man to see Events in their Causes, to obviate Consequences, and ascertain Contingencies, your Lordship will think nothing a Trifle by which the Mind is inured to Caution, Foresight, and Circumspection. The same Skill, and often the same Degree of Skill, is exerted in great and little Things, and your Lordship may sometimes
exercise,

DEDICATION.

exercise, at a harmless Game, those Abilities which have been so happily employed in the Service of your Country. I am,

My LORD,

Your Lordship's

Most Obliged

Most Obedient,

and most Humble Servant,

William Payne.

The London Chronicle: No 1

OR, UNIVERSAL EVENING POST.

To be continued every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1757.

Written by Dr Samuel Johnson Jan 1 1757

IT has been always lamented, that of the little Time allotted to Man, much must be spent upon Superstitions. Every Prospect has its Obstructions, which we must break to enlarge our View: Every Step of our Progress

finds Impediments, which, however eager to go forward, we must stop to remove. Even those who profess to teach the Way to Happiness have multiplied our Incumbrances, and the Author of almost every Book retards his Instructions by a Preface.

The Writers of the *Chronicle* hope to be easily forgiven, though they should not be free from an infection that has seized the whole Fraternity; and, instead of falling immediately to their Subjects, should detain the Reader for a Time with an Account of the Importance of their Design, the Extent of their Plan, and the Accuracy of the Method which they intend to pursue. Such Preliminations, though not always necessary when the Reader has the Book complete in his Hand, and may find by his own Eyes whatever can be found in it, yet may be more easily allowed to Works published gradually in successive Parts: of which the Scheme can only be so far known as the Author shall think fit to discover it.

The Paper which we now invite the Publick to add to the Papers, with which it is already rather wearied than satisfied, consists of many Parts; some of which it has in common with other periodical Sheets, and some peculiar to itself.

The first Demand made by the Reader of a Journal is, that he should find an accurate Account of foreign Transactions and domestic Incidents. This is always expected; but this is very rarely performed. Of those Writers who have taken upon themselves the Task of Intelligence, some have given, and others have sold their Abilities, whether small or great, to one or other of the Parties that divide us; and without a Wish for Truth, or Thought of Decency, without Care of any other Reputation than that of a stubborn Adherence to their Affects, carry on the same Tenor of Representation through all the Vicissitudes of Right and Wrong, neither depressed by Detection, nor abashed by Confutation; proud of the hourly Encrease of Infamy, and ready to boast of all the Con-

tinuities that Falshood and Slander may bring upon them, as new Proofs of their Zeal and Fidelity.

With these Heroes we have no Ambition to be numbered; we leave to the Confessors of Faction the Merit of their Sufferings, and are desirous to shelter ourselves under the Protection of Truth. That all our Facts will be authentick, or all our Remarks just, we dare not venture to promise: We can relate but what we hear, we can point out but what we see. Of remote Transactions the first Accounts are always confused, and commonly exaggerated; and in domestic Affairs, if the Power to conceal is left, the Interest to misrepresent is often greater; and what is sufficiently vexatious, Truth seems to fly from Curiosity; and as many Enquirers produce many Narratives, whatever engages the public Attention is immediately disguised by the Embellishments of Fiction. We pretend to no peculiar Power of disentangling Contradiction, or denuding Forgery. We have no settled Correspondence with the Antipodes, nor maintain any Spies in the Cabinets of Princes. But as we shall always be conscious that our Mistakes are involuntary, we shall watch the gradual Discoveries of Time, and retract whatever we have hastily and erroneously advanced.

In the Narratives of the daily Writers every Reader perceives somewhat of Neatness and Purity wanting, which at the first View it seems easy to supply: But it must be considered, that those Passages must be written in Haste, and that there is often no other Choice, but that they must want either Novelty or Accuracy; and that as Life is very uniform, the Affairs of one Week are so like those of another, that, by any Attempt after Variety of Expression, Invention would soon be wearied, and Language exhausted. Some Improvements however we hope to make; and for the rest we think, that when we commit only common Faults, we shall not be excluded from common Indulgences.

The Accounts of Prices of Corn and Stocks, are to most of our Readers of more Importance than Narratives of greater Sound, and as Exactness is here within the Reach of Diligence, our Readers may justly require it from us.

Memorials of a private and personal Kind,

which relate Deaths, Marriages, and Preferences, must always be imperfect by Omission, and often erroneous by Misinformation; but, even in these, there shall not be wanting Care to avoid Mistakes, or to rectify them whenever they shall be found.

That Part of our Work by which it is distinguished from all others, is the *Literary Journal*, or Account of the Labours and Productions of the *Learned*. This was, for a long Time, among the Deficiencies of English Literature; but as the Caprice of Man is always flaring from too little to too much, we have now, amongst other Disturbers of human Quiet, a numerous Body of Reviewers and Remarkers.

Every Art is improved by the Emulation of Competitors; those who make no Advances towards Excellence, may stand as Warnings against Faults. We shall endeavour to avoid that Peulansie which treats with Contempt whatever has hitherto been reputed sacred. We shall repress that Relation of Malignity, which wanders in the Cruelties of Criticism, and not only murders Reputation, but murders it by Torture. Whenever we feel ourselves ignorant, we shall, at least, be modest. Our Intention is not to preoccupy Judgment by Praise or Censure, but to gratify Curiosity by early Intelligence, and to tell rather what our Authors have attempted, than what they have performed. The Titles of Books are necessarily short, and therefore disclose but imperfectly the Contents; they are sometimes fraudulent, and intended to raise false Expectations. In our Account this brevity will be extended, and these Frauds, whenever they are detected, will be exposed; for though we write without Intention to injure, we shall not suffer ourselves to be made Parties to Deceit.

If any Author shall transmit a Summary of his Work, we shall willingly receive it; if any literary Anecdote, or curious Observation, shall be communicated to us, we will carefully insert it. Many Facts are known and forgotten; many Observations are made and suppressed; and Entertainment and Instruction are frequently lost, for Want of a Repository in which they may be conveniently preserved.

No Man can modestly promise what he cannot ascertain. We hope for the Praise of Knowledge and Discernment. But we claim only that of Diligence and Caudour.

[Price Two Pence.]

Written by Johnson.

THE
IDLER.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

Duplex libelli dos est, quod risum movet,
Et quod prudenti vitam consilio monet.
PHAEDRUS.

Χάρης μικροῖσι.

VOLUME I.

LONDON,

Printed for J. NEWBERRY, at the *Bible*
and *Sun* in *St. Paul's Church Yard*.

MDCCLXI.

THE IDLER. / By the Author of the Rambler. / In two volumes. / Vol. I. (II.) /
The third edition. / With / additional essays. / (Quotations) /

London: / Printed for T. Davies — — J. Newberry — — and T. Payne
— — / MDCCLXVII.

Twelvemo, two volumes.

THE IDLER. The sixth edition. Two volumes. London, 1790.

THE IDLER. Cooke's edition. London, 1799.

THE IDLER. / by / The Author of the Rambler. / In two volumes. / With /
additional essays. / Vol. I. (Vol. II.) / (Quotations) /

Philadelphia: / Printed by Tesson and Lee, / for Samuel F. Bradford,
No. 4, South Third Street, / and John Conrad & Co. No. 31, Chestnut Street. /
1803.

Twelvemo, two volumes. First American edition.

THE / PRINCE / of / ABISSINIA. / A / Tale. / In two volumes. / Vol. I. (II.) /
London: / Printed for R. and J. Dodsley, / in Pall-Mall; / and W. John-
ston, in Ludgate-Street. / M DCC LIX.

Small octavo, two volumes. Volume I. Title-page; Contents, pp. [iii]—viii; Text,
pp. [1]—159. Heading on p. 1. The / History / of / Rasselas, / Prince of Abissinia. 25
Chapters.

Volume II. Title-page; Contents, pp. [iii]—viii. Text, pp. [1]—165. Heading on
page 1 as above. 48 Chapters. Chapter xxviii is numbered a second time in succession,
making 49 chapters in all. Variations in the text in the early editions can be found in the
notes of R. W. Chapman's Oxford edition, 1927.

THE / PRINCE / of / ABISSINIA. / A / Tale. / In two volumes. / Vol. I. (II.)

Dublin: / Printed for G. and A. Ewing, and / H. Bradley, Booksellers in
Dame- / street, MDCCLIX.

Twelvemo. Title-page, followed by Contents (of both volumes) pp. [iii]—xii. Text
[1]—125 reverse blank; pp. (127—128) title-page to second volume reverse blank; text, pp.
[129]—262, the two volumes in one.

Another Dublin edition, 1787. Printed for Shepard and Nugent.

FACSIMILE of above first London edition in two volumes with an Introduction
by Dr. James Macaulay, and a bibliographical list of editions of Rasselas pub-
lished in England and elsewhere. London, 1884.

THE PRINCE of ABISSINIA. The second edition. London, M DCC LIX. Two
volumes, small octavo.

THE THIRD EDITION; two volumes, London, M DCC LX.

THE FOURTH EDITION; two volumes, London, MDCCLXVI.

THE FIFTH EDITION; one volume, London, MDCCLXXV.

THE SIXTH EDITION; one volume, London, MDCCLXXXIII.

RASSELAS, PRINCE OF ABISSINIA

“*T*HERE are but few works possessing a stronger claim to consideration. With the purest and loftiest sentiments, the noblest maxims upon human life, and human duty, it may well be questioned whether there exists a work in the English language which can surpass it. In a diction polished and elegant, stripped of all verboseness,—each word possessed of its appropriate meaning, and occupying its proper place, it is, and will continue to be a model of literary art, as it is indisputably a model of pure, elevated and healthful thought.”

THE SEVENTH EDITION; one volume, London, MDCCLXXXVI.

THE EIGHTH EDITION; one volume, London, MDCCXC.

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THE TENTH EDITION; one volume, London, MDCCXCVIII.

RASSELAS, / PRINCE OF ABISSINIA. / A Tale. / By S. Johnson, LL.D. / A new edition / with / engravings. /

London: Printed for E. and S. Harding, Pall Mall, / by / M. Ritchie. / 1796.

THE HISTORY OF RASSELAS. Cooke's edition; London (1799).

RASSELAS; 16mo. Bristol, 1802.

RASSELAS; sm. 8vo. two volumes in one. Harrison's edition. London, 1803.

RASSELAS. Rusher's edition; Banbury, 1804.

RASSELAS. London edition, 1805. 4to, with engravings.

RASSELAS. Edinburgh edition, 1806.

RASSELAS. London edition, 1807.

RASSELAS. With preface by Mrs. Barbauld; London, 1810.

RASSELAS. Leeds edition, 1814.

RASSELAS. Oxford edition, 1816.

RASSELAS. London edition, 1819. With the engravings of 1805 ed.

RASSELAS. London edition, 1828.

AMERICAN EDITIONS

RASSELAS, / PRINCE OF ABISSINIA. / A Tale. / By S. Johnson, LL.D. / First American Edition. / Hartford: / Printed for and Sold by Oliver D. Cooke. / 1803. / Lincoln & Gleason, Printers.

Small twelvemo, in sixes.

Title-page; text pp. [3]-171. Contents [173]-177. On reverse 177, advertisements of Books for sale by Oliver D. Cooke.

Professor C. B. Tinker of Yale has the first American edition, 1768. The Courtney bibliography gives an American edition, 1771.

RASSELAS, / PRINCE OF ABISSINIA. / A Tale. / By S. Johnson, LL.D. / Second American edition. /

Cambridge, / Printed and sold by W. Hilliard. / 1804.

Small twelvemo. One volume.

THE / HISTORY / OF / RASSELAS, / PRINCE OF ABYSSINIA: / By Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / To which is prefixed / a / File (*sic*) of the Author: / By F. W. Blagdon, Esq. / Second American Edition. / Bridgeport: / Printed and sold, by S. Backus, & Co. / 1809 (1800?)

Small twelvemo. One volume.

RASSELAS. Second Brattleboro edition, 1824.
 RASSELAS. Hartford edition, 1825.
 RASSELAS. Hartford edition, 1827.
 THE HISTORY OF RASSELAS. New York, 1852.
 THE HISTORY OF RASSELAS. New York, 1860.

FRENCH EDITIONS

HISTOIRE / DE RASSELAS, / Prince d'Abissinie. / Par M. Jhonnson, Auteur du /
 Rambler, & traduite de l'Anglois par Madame B ****. / Première partie. /
 (seconde) /

A Amsterdam, Et se trouve à Paris, / Chez Prault Fils, Quai des Augustins,
 au coin de la rue Git-ie-Coeur. / M.DCC.LX.

Small octavo, two volumes in one, page [1]-228. Title, Table des chapitres, 3 leaves;
 Preface du Traducteur, (Mademoiselle Belot, depuis Madame Durey de Meynières.) pp.
 iii-xv.

THE HISTORY / OF / RASSELAS, / Prince of Abyssinia. / A Tale, / By Samuel
 Johnson, LL.D. / (Vignette) /

Paris, / Baudry, rue du Coq-St. Honorè, No. 9; / Charles Hingray, rue
 des Beaux-arts, 3 bis. / 1835.

Small twelvemo. Printed in English.

RASSELAS, PRINCE D'ABYSSINIE; / Conte, / Par S. Johnson, L. L. D. / Avec la
 Vie de l'Auteur. / en Anglais et en Francais. /

A Paris, / chez F. Louis, Libraire, / a sa librairie Francaise et Anglaise, /
 Rue Hautefeuille, no. 10. / 1819.

Twelvemo, pp. [1]-383, after title. Half-title is page [1] followed by Sketch of the
 Life and text, printed in English, on page [2], and even numbers following; in French, on
 page [3], and odd numbered leaves.

ITALIAN EDITION

RASSELAS / PRINCIPE DELL ABISSINIA / Racconto morale / del celebre Dotorre /
 Samuelle Johnson /

Firenze, 1797.

Octavo, Title p. 1.; Dedication p. 3 "Alla illustre donna / Giovanna Woodburn /
 traduce dall' Inglese / il suo ossequiosiss servitore / Alessandro Dodsworth"; Text, pp.
 5-384; Indice dei Capitoli, pp. 385-391.

INDIA TRANSLATION

THE / HISTORY OF / RASSELAS, / Prince of Abyssinia. / A Tale / by / Samuel Johnson, L. L. D. / Translated into Bengalee / by / Maha-rajā Kalee-Krishner, Bahadur. /

Calcutta: Kamalalaya Press. / Printed for H. Mansell. / 1833.

Octavo. Contained in volume with other translations by Kalee-Krishna. The text is followed by six pages of errata, and by three pages of subscribers' names.

THE / HISTORY OF RASSELAS, Prince of Abissinia. / A Tale. / The Vision of Theodore. / The Fountains. / A Fairy Tale. / By Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / With remarks on the writings and character of Dr. Johnson. / Embellished with / Illuminations and Engravings in Tint / from original designs by Devereux. / Philadelphia: / Hogan and Thompson, / 1850.

DINARBAS; / A Tale: / being / a (so-called) continuation of / Rasselas. London, 1790.

THE / GREEK THEATRE / OF / FATHER BRUMOY. / Translated / by / Mrs. Charlotte Lennox. / In three volumes. / Vol. I. II. III. /

London: / Printed for Mess. Millar, Vaillant, Baldwin, Crowder, Johnston, Dodsley, and Wilson and Durham. / MDCCLIX.

Three ponderous tomes in quarto. Johnson wrote the Dedication and translated "A Dissertation upon the Greek Comedy," Vol. III, pp. 121-161, and "The General Conclusion," Vol. III, pp. 428-440. In this volume the advertisement states that "the discourse on the Greek comedy, and the General Conclusion are translated by the celebrated author of the Rambler."

A / DICTIONARY / OF THE / ENGLISH AND ITALIAN / LANGUAGES. / By Joseph Baretti. / Improved and augmented with above Ten Thousand Words, / omitted in the last Edition of *Altieri*. / To which is added, / An Italian and English Grammar. / Volume I. (II.) /

London: / Printed for C. Hitch, (and others) / MDCCLX.

The Dedication by Johnson.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE, ETC. Sterne's copy.

Introduction by Johnson. See illustrations.

THE / ENGLISH WORKS / OF / ROGER ASCHAM, / Preceptor to Queen Elizabeth: / containing, / I. A report of the Affairs of Germany, and the Em- / peror Charles's

To Laurence Sterne A.M

Parson dary of York

etc.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE
APPOINTED TO MANAGE THE CONTRIBUTIONS
BEGUN AT LONDON DEC. XVIII MDCCLVIII
FOR CLOATHING FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR.

HOMO SVM: HVMANI NIHIL A ME ALIENVM PVTO. TER.

L O N D O N

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE

MDCCLX.

INTRODUCTION.

The Committee intrusted with the money contributed to the relief of the subjects of France, now prisoners in the British Dominions, here lay before the public an exact account of all the sums received and expended ; that the donors may judge how properly their benefactions have been applied.

Charity would lose its name, were it influenced by so mean a motive as human praise : it is, therefore, not intended to celebrate, by any particular memorial, the liberality of single persons, or distinct societies ; it is sufficient, that their works praise them.

Yet he who is far from seeking honour, may very justly obviate censure. If a good example has been set, it may lose its influence by misrepresentation ; and to free charity from reproach, is itself a charitable action.

Against the relief of the French, only one argument has been brought ; but that one is so popular and specious, that if it were to remain unexamined, it would by many be thought irrefragable. It has been urged, that charity, like other virtues, may be improperly and unseasonably exerted ; that while we are relieving Frenchmen, there remain many Englishmen unrelieved ; that while we lavish pity on our enemies, we forget the misery of our friends.

Grant this argument all it can prove, and what is the conclusion ? --- that to relieve the French is a good action, but that a better may be conceived. This is all the result, and this all is very little. To do the best, can seldom be the lot of man ; it is sufficient if, when opportunities are presented, he is ready to do good. How little virtue could be practised, if beneficence were to wait always for the most proper objects, and the noblest occasions ; occasions that may never happen, and objects that never may be found ?

It

It is far from certain, that a single Englishman will suffer by the charity to the French. New scenes of misery make new impressions ; and much of the charity which produced these donations, may be supposed to have been generated by a species of calamity never known among us before. Some imagine that the laws have provided all necessary relief in common cases, and remit the poor to the care of the public ; some have been deceived by fictitious misery, and are afraid of encouraging imposture ; many have observed want to be the effect of vice, and consider casual almsgivers as patrons of idleness. But all these difficulties vanish in the present case : we know that for the prisoners of war there is no legal provision ; we see their distress, and are certain of its cause ; we know that they are poor and naked, and poor and naked without a crime.

But it is not necessary to make any concessions. The opponents of this charity must allow it to be good, and will not easily prove it not to be the best. That charity is best, of which the consequences are most extensive : the relief of enemies has a tendency to unite mankind in fraternal affection ; to soften the acrimony of adverse nations, and dispose them to peace and amity : in the mean time, it alleviates captivity, and takes away something from the miseries of war. The rage of war, however mitigated, will always fill the world with calamity and horror : let it not then be unnecessarily extended ; let animosity and hostility cease together ; and no man be longer deemed an enemy, than while his sword is drawn against us.

The effects of these contributions may, perhaps, reach still further. Truth is best supported by virtue : we may hope from those who feel or who see our charity, that they shall no longer detest as heresy that religion, which makes its professors the followers of HIM, who has commanded us to "do good to them that hate us".

Court. / II. Toxophilus, or the School of Shooting. / III. The Schoolmaster, or perfect Way of bringing up Youth, / illustrated by the late learned Mr. Upton. / IV. Letters to Queen Elizabeth and others, now first / published from the Manuscripts. / with Notes and Observations, from the Author's Life. / By James Bennett, / Master of the Boarding-School at Hoddesdon in Hertfordshire. /

London: / Printed for R. and J. Dodsley, in Pall-Mall, and J. Newberry, in St. Paul's Church-Yard. / M,DCC,LXI.

Quarto, one volume.

The Dedication to Anthony Cooper, and the Life, by Johnson.

A / COMPLETE SYSTEM / OF / ASTRONOMICAL CHRONOLOGY, / Unfolding the Scriptures, / Etc. / By John Kennedy. /

See illustration.

Dedication "To the King," by Johnson.

JERUSALEM DELIVERED; / An Heroick Poem: / Translated from the Italian / of / Torquato Tasso, / By John Hoole. / Vol. I. / (II.) /

London: / Printed for the Author: (Translator) / And sold by R. and J. Dodsley (and others) / MDCCLXIII.

Octavo, two volumes. Johnson wrote the dedication "To the Queen."

MISCELLANEOUS / OBSERVATIONS / ON THE / TRAGEDY / OF / MACBETH: / with / Remarks / on / Sir T. H.'s Edition of Shakespear. / To which is affix'd, / Proposals for a New Edition / of *Shakeshear*, with a Specimen.

London: / Printed for E. Cave, at St. John's Gate, and Sold / by J. Roberts in Warwick-lane. Price 1s. / M.DCC.XLV.

Twelvemo, small. With half-title.

Without the Proposals and Specimen.

MR. JOHNSON'S / PREFACE / TO HIS EDITION OF / SHAKESPEAR'S PLAYS / (Printer's ornament) /

London: / Printed for J. and R. Tonson, [and others] / M,DCC,LXV.

Octavo, one volume. With half-title.

"Forty years after Pope, Johnson brought out his own Preface. By common consent nowadays it is one of the greatest essays on Shakespeare that has ever been written."
D. Nichol Smith of Oxford.



This plate from the collection of my friend
Thomas B. Lockwood, Esq; of Buffalo.



T O

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER,

Earl of SHAFTESBURY, Baron ASHLEY, LORD
LIEUTENANT and CUSTOS ROTULORUM
of DORSETSHIRE, F. R. S.

My LORD,

HAVING endeavoured, by an elegant and useful edition, to
recover the esteem of the publick to an authour unde-
servedly neglected, the only care which I now owe to his me-
A 2 mory,

4 D E D I C A T I O N.

mory, is that of inscribing his works to a patron whose acknowledged eminence of character may awaken attention, and attract regard.

I have not suffered the zeal of an editor so far to take possession of my mind, as that I should obtrude upon your Lordship any productions unsuitable to the dignity of your rank or of your sentiments. *Ascham* was not only the chief ornament of a celebrated college, but visited foreign countries, frequented courts, and lived in familiarity with statesmen and princes; not only instructed scholars in literature, but formed *Elizabeth* to empire.

To propagate the works of such a writer will be not unworthy of your Lordship's patriotism: for I know not what greater benefit you can confer on your country, than that of preserving worthy names from oblivion, by joining them with your own.

I am,

My LORD,

Your Lordship's

Most obliged,

Most obedient, and

Most humble servant,

JAMES BENNET.

me et Excellentissime Principi, Consanguinec, et Amice
Charissime. Negotium decimus hoc tempore, hunc
Guilhelmo Heelle, dilecto et fideli nro Famulo, qui has lras
lras prefert, ut causam quandam de apparatu uestorum
armorum in Germaniam, nro iussu, nra pecunia coempto,
expediat. Rogamus itaq. ut illi, in hoc nro
negotio, cum arduando fides, tum obsequio, favor v
lq. auctoritas adimatur. Efficiamusq. ut similiter
ad vram rogatum, et par benevolentia v. Et et non
inferior humanitas vris Famulis, cum occasio postulet
exhibeatur. Deus L. C. conserveat. Et Regia
nra. Genonivi. XXIX. die Junij. Anno dni
al. D. LXXI. Ignoravi vero
nrorum il.

Vestre Excellentie Consanguinec
Guilhelmo Heelle

Aschamus

A
COMPLETE SYSTEM
 OF
ASTRONOMICAL CHRONOLOGY,
 Unfolding the **SCRIPTURES.**

IN WHICH

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>I. The Chronology of the Masoretic Hebrew Text is proved, by Astronomical Arguments, to be genuine and authentic, without Error, and without Corruption.</p> <p>II. The Date of the Creation is fixed.</p> <p>III. The Year, Month, Day of the Month, and Day of the Week, in which the Israelites went out of Egypt, are ascertained.</p> <p>IV. It is clearly proved, that at the going out of Egypt the original Sabbath was changed by Divine Legislative Authority.</p> <p>V. It is proved, that our Saviour rose from the Dead on the Seventh Day of the Week, in the</p> | <p>uninterrupted Series of Weeks from the Creation, and that the original Seventh Day, or Patriarchal Sabbath, revived with him.</p> <p>VI. It is proved, that our Saviour gave up the Ghost upon the Cross, on the very Month, Day, Hour, and Minute, on which the Paschal Lamb was ordered, by the Law, to be slain.</p> <p>VII. The Chronology of the Five Books of Moses is completed in all its Particulars.</p> <p>VIII. The Astronomical Epochs of the Gospel, and the Year, Month, and Day of CHRIST's Death, are determined.</p> |
|--|---|

Si origo mundi in notitiam hominum venisset exordium inde sumeremus. CENSORINUS.

Ethnicis nullum tempus propriè historicum audiat, nisi quod primam Olympiadem sequitur. Nos autem, qui Moisaicis gaudemus ratiociniis ab ipso primo homine mundoque condito historiam nostram exordiamur. Et ideo totum tempus, quod ab ipsi motuum caelestium crateribus ad hanc usque metam sive tempus profectum effluxerit, historicum jure nominamus. BEV. Chronolog. Institut.

By **JOHN KENNEDY,**
 Rector of BRADLEY in *Derbyshire.*

L O N D O N :

Printed by E. ALLEN, in BOLT-COURT, FLEET-STREET;
 For Messrs. DAVIS and REYMERS, in Holborn; W. OWEN, in Fleet-Street;
 and T. HOPE, behind the Royal Exchange.

M.DCC.LXII.

TO THE
K I N G.

S I R,

HAVING by long Labour, and diligent Enquiry, endeavoured to illustrate and establish the Chronology of the BIBLE, I hope to be pardoned the Ambition of inscribing my Work to YOUR MAJESTY.

AN Age of War is not often an Age of Learning; the Tumult and Anxiety of Military Preparations seldom leave Attention vacant to the silent Progress of Study, and the placid Conquests of Investigation. Yet, surely, a Vindication of the Inspired Writers can never be unseasonably offered to the DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, nor can it ever be improper to promote that

DEDICATION.

that Religion without which all other Blessings are
Snares of Destruction, without which Armies cannot
make us safe, nor Victories make us happy.

I AM far from imagining that my Testimony can
add any Thing to the Honours of YOUR MAJESTY,
to the Splendour of a Reign crowded with Triumphs,
to the Beauty of a Life dignified by Virtue. I can
only wish, that Your Reign may long continue such
as it has begun, and that the Effulgence of Your
Example may spread its Light through distant Ages,
till it shall be the highest Praise of any future
Monarch, that he exhibits some Resemblance of
GEORGE THE THIRD.

I AM,

S I R,

YOUR MAJESTY'S

Most obedient,

Most devoted, and

Most humble Subject,

and Servant,

JOHN KENNEDY.

Without making any more calculations, here follows

A TABLE of the Julian months, corresponding with the Macedonian months, mentioned by Josephus, in his history of the Jewish wars.

Macedonian		Julian		
Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	
Xanticus	14	April	13	Titus begins the siege.
Artemisius	5	May	4	The outermost wall broken down.
Panemus	17	July	14	The daily sacrifices ceased.
Lous	10	August	5	The temple set on fire, and the idols of the desolator set up in the holy place.
Gorpiazus	8	September	2	The city taken and destroyed.

Thus have I endeavoured to free religion and history from the darkness and difficulties of a disputed and uncertain chronology; from difficulties which have appeared insuperable, and darkness which no luminary of learning has hitherto been able to dissipate. I have established the truth of the Mosaical account, by evidence which no transcription can corrupt, no negligence can lose, and no interest can pervert. I have shewn, that the universe bears witness to the inspiration of its historian, by the revolution of its orbs, and the succession of its seasons; *that the stars in their courses fight against incredulity, that the works of God give hourly confirmation to the law, the prophets, and the gospel, of which one day telleth another, and one night certifieth another*; and that the validity of the sacred writings never can be denied, while the moon shall encrease and wane, and the sun shall know his going down.

ADOTA MOND ID GED.

SOLI DEO GLORIA.

The last paragraph was written by Johnson.

(From the last page of *A Complete System of Astronomical Chronology*.)

THE / PLAYS / OF / WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, / in eight volumes, / with the Corrections and Illustrations / of / Various Commentators; / To which are added / Notes by Sam. Johnson. /

London: / Printed for J. and R. Tonson, C. Corbet, H. Woodfall, / J. Rivington, R. Baldwin, L. Hawes, Clark and / Collins, W. Johnston, T. Caslon, T. Lownds, / and the Executors of B. Dodd. / M,DCC,LXV.

Octavo, eight volumes.

Sub-title to Vol. I.—

THE / PLAYS / OF / SHAKESPEARE. / Volume the First, / containing, / The Tempest. / A Midsummer-Night's Dream. / The Two Gentlemen of Verona. / Measure for Measure. / The Merchant of Venice. / London, etc.

To Vol. II.—

As You Like It. / Love's Labour's Lost. / The Winter's Tale. / Twelfth-Night: or What You Will. / The Merry Wives of Windsor.

To Vol. III.—

The Taming of the Shrew. / The Comedy of Errors. / Much Ado About Nothing. / All's Well That Ends Well. / The Life and Death of King John.

To Vol. IV.—

The Life and Death of Richard the Second. / The First Part of King Henry the Fourth. / The Second Part of King Henry the Fourth. / The Life of King Henry the Fifth. / The First Part of King Henry the Sixth.

To Vol. V.—

The Second Part of King Henry the Sixth. / The Third Part of King Henry the Sixth. / The Life and Death of Richard the Third. / The Life of King Henry the Eighth.

To Vol. VI.—

The Life and Death of King Lear. / Timon of Athens. / Titus Andronicus. / The Tragedy of Macbeth. / Caius Marcius Coriolanus.

To Vol. VII.—

Julius Caesar. / Antony and Cleopatra. / Cymbeline. / Troilus and Cressida.

To Vol. VIII.—

Romeo and Juliet. / Hamlet, Prince of Denmark. / Othello, the Moor of Venice. / Followed by an Appendix of 27 pages, of which Johnson writes—

"In the prosecution of this work I received many remarks from learned Friends, which came sometimes too late for insertion, and some of my own remarks either more mature reflection or better information has disposed me to retract. An Appendix therefore became necessary, that I might omit nothing which could contribute to the explanation of my authour. I do not always concur with my friends in their opinion, but their abilities are such as make me less confident when I find myself differing from them, and the publick might justly complain."

The Notes to the eighth volume are followed, on the last three pages, by a list of the Editions of Shakespeare's Plays, given to Johnson by George Steevens.

THE DUBLIN EDITION OF 1771. Twelve volumes.

THE JOHNSON AND STEEVENS EDITION OF 1773. Ten volumes.

See Courtney's bibliography, p. 108.

A / REVIEW / OF / DOCTOR JOHNSON'S / new edition of / SHAKESPEARE: / in which / the ignorance, or inattention, of / that editor is exposed, and the poet defended from the perse- / cution of his commentators. / By W. Kenrick. /

London: / Printed for J. Payne, at the Feathers, in Pater-noster Row. /
M DCC LXV.

A / DEFENCE / OF / MR. KENRICK'S REVIEW / OF / DR. JOHNSON'S SHAKESPEARE: / containing a number of / curious and ludicrous anecdotes / of / literary biography. / By a friend. / *Laugh; for you must: be candid, if you can.* Pope. /

London, Printed for S. Bladon, in Pater-noster Row, / MDCCLXVI.

Octavo, pamphlet, bound. Written by William Kenrick himself, signing initials, R. R.

HAMLET TRAVESTIE: / In three Acts. / With / Annotations / by / Dr. Johnson and Geo. Steevens, Esq. / and other commentators. / (Quotations) /

London: / Printed for J. M. Richardson, No. 23, Cornhill, / opposite the Royal Exchange. / 1810.

Small octavo. See Courtney's bibliography, page 106.

JOHNSON / ON / SHAKESPEARE / Essays and Notes selected / and set forth with an Introduction / by / Walter Raleigh /

Humphrey Milford, Oxford, 1916.

SHAKESPEARE / IN THE / EIGHTEENTH CENTURY / by / David Nichol Smith / (Printer's device) /

Oxford / at the Clarendon Press / 1928.

RELIQUES / OF / ANCIENT ENGLISH POETRY: / consisting of / Old Heroic Ballads, Songs, and other / Pieces of our earlier Poets, / (Chiefly of the Lyric kind.) / Together with some few of later Date. / Volume the first (second, third.) / (Vignette) /

London: Printed for J. Dodsley in Pall-Mall. / M DCC LXV.

Octavo, three volumes.

The dedication—To the Right Honourable Elizabeth Countess of Northumberland: in her own right Baroness Percy, Lucy, Poynings, Fitz-Payne, Bryan, and Latimer, is signed Thomas Percy; but it was written by Dr. Johnson for him.

Page xiii of the Preface states that, "To the friendship of Mr. Johnson he (Percy) owes many valuable hints for the conduct of the work."

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER / IMPROVED / Quarto. Johnson wrote the Dedication. See illustration.

PARLIAMENTARY LOGICK: / to which are subjoined / Two Speeches, / Delivered in the House of Commons of Ireland, / and other pieces; / by the Right Honourable / William Gerard Hamilton. / With an Appendix, containing / Consideration on the Corn Laws, / by Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / never before printed.

London: / Printed by C. and R. Baldwin, / New Bridge-street, / for Thomas Payne, Pall-Mall. / M.DCCC.VIII.

Octavo, one volume.

MISCELLANIES IN PROSE AND VERSE. Quarto. Johnson furnished several pieces and revised some. See illustration.

ADAMS'S TREATISE ON THE CELESTIAL AND TERRESTRIAL GLOBES. Dedication by Johnson. See illustrations.

AN / INTRODUCTION / TO / GEOMETRY. / Containing / the most useful Propositions in Euclid, / and other Authors. / Demonstrated in a clear and easy method, for the Use of Learners. / By William Payne. / (Printer's ornament) /

London: / Sold by T. Payne, at the Mews Gate; J. Marks, in / St. Martin's Lane; and M. Hingeston, at Temple / Bar. MDCCLXVII.

Small quarto. One volume.

Dedication to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, now first attributed to Johnson.

THE / GOOD NATUR'D MAN: / A / Comedy. / As Performed at the / Theatre-Royal / in / Covent-Garden. / By Mr. Goldsmith. / (Printer's ornament) /

London: / Printed for W. Griffin, in Catherine-Street, Strand. / MDCCLXVIII.

Octavo, with half-title. Johnson wrote the Prologue.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER
I M P R O V E D,
ILLUSTRATED by PLANS.

To which is prefixed,

A Discourse on Publick Magnificence;

WITH

Observations on the State of Arts and Artists in this
Kingdom, wherein the Study of the Polite Arts
is recommended as necessary to a liberal Education:

Concluded by

Some Proposals relative to Places not laid down in the Plans.

By J O H N G W Y N N.

—like an entrance into a large city, after a distant prospect. Remotely, we see nothing but spires of temples, and turrets of palaces, and imagine it the residence of splendor, grandeur, and magnificence; but, when we have passed the gates, we find it perplexed with narrow passages, disgraced with despicable cottages, embarrassed with obstructions, and clouded with smoke. Rambler.

L O N D O N:

Printed for the Author.

Sold by Mr. Doddsley, and at Mr. Dalton's Print-Warehouse in Pall-Mall, Mr. Bathoe in the Strand, Mr. Davies in Ruffel-Street, Covent-Garden, and by Mr. Longman in Pater-noster-Row.

MDCCLXVI.

MISCELLANIES
IN
PROSE AND VERSE.

By ANNA WILLIAMS.



LONDON:

Printed for T. DAVIES, in Great Ruffel-Street, Covent-Garden.

M, DCC, LXVI.

A
T R E A T I S E
Describing and Explaining the
CONSTRUCTION and Use
OF
New CELESTIAL and TERRESTRIAL
G L O B E S.

Designed to illustrate,
In the most Easy and Natural Manner,
The PHENOMENA of the
EARTH and HEAVENS,
And to shew the
CORRESPONDENCE of the Two SPHERES,
With a great VARIETY of
ASTRONOMICAL and GEOGRAPHICAL PROBLEMS
occasionally interspersed.

By GEORGE ADAMS,
Mathematical Instrument-Maker to His MAJESTY.

LONDON:
Printed for and Sold by the AUTHOR, at TYCHO
BRAHE's Head, in Fleet-Street.

M.DCC.LXVI.

TO THE
K I N G.

S I R,

IT is the privilege of real greatness not to be afraid of diminution by condescending to the notice of little things; and I therefore can boldly solicit the patronage of Your MAJESTY to the humble labours by which I have endeavoured to improve the instruments of science, and make the
globes

DEDICATION.

globes on which the earth and sky are delineated less defective in their construction, and less difficult in their use.

Geography is in a peculiar manner the science of Princes. When a private student revolves the terra-queous globe, he beholds a succession of countries in which he has no more interest than in the imaginary regions of Jupiter and Saturn. But Your MAJESTY must contemplate the scientifick picture with other sentiments, and consider, as oceans and continents are rolling before You, how large a part of mankind is now waiting on Your determinations, and may receive benefits

DEDICATION.

nefits or suffer evils, as Your influence is extended or withdrawn.

The provinces which Your MAJESTY's arms have added to Your dominions, make no inconsiderable part of the orb allotted to human beings. Your power is acknowledged by nations whose names we know not yet how to write, and whose boundaries we cannot yet describe. But Your MAJESTY's lenity and beneficence give us reason to expect the time when science shall be advanced by the diffusion of happiness; when the desarts of America shall become pervious and safe, when those who are now restrained by fear shall be attracted

DEDICATION.

attracted by reverence; and multitudes who now range the woods for prey, and live at the mercy of winds and seasons, shall by the paternal care of Your MAJESTY enjoy the plenty of cultivated lands, the pleasures of society, the security of law, and the light of Revelation.

I am,

SIR,

YOUR MAJESTY'S

most humble,

most obedient,

and most dutiful,

Subject and Servant,

GEORGE ADAMS.

TO HIS
ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE
DUKE of YORK.

SIR,

THEY who are permitted to prefix the names of Princes to treatises of science, generally enjoy the protection of a patron, without fearing the censure of a judge.

The honour of approaching your Royal Highness, has given me many opportunities of knowing that the work which I now presume to offer, will not partake of the usual security. For as the knowledge which your Royal Highness has already acquired of GEOMETRY extends beyond the limits of an introduction, I expect not to inform you; I shall be happy if I merit your approbation.

A 2

An

DEDICATION.

An address to such a patron admits no recommendation of the science. It is superfluous to tell your Royal Highness that GEOMETRY is the primary and fundamental art of life; that its effects are extended through the principal operations of human skill; that it conducts the soldier in the field, and the seaman in the ocean; that it gives strength to the fortress, and elegance to the palace. To your Royal Highness all this is already known; GEOMETRY is secure of your regard, and your opinion of its usefulness and value has sufficiently appeared, by the condescension in which you have been pleased to honour one who has so little pretension to the notice of Princes, as,

S I R,

Your Royal Highnesses

Most obliged,

Most obedient,

And most humble Servant,

William Payne.

COMEDY.

THEATRE-ROYAL

IN

COVENT-GARDEN.

BY MR. GOLDSMITH.



L O N D O N:

Printed for W. GRIFFIN, in Catharine-Street, Strand.

M DCC LXVIII.

P R O L O G U E.

WRITTEN BY

DR. J O H N S O N :

S P O K E N B Y

M R. B E N S L E Y.

PREST by the load of life, the weary mind
Surveys the general toil of human kind ;
With cool submission joins the labouring train,
And social sorrow, loses half it's pain :
Our anxious Bard, without complaint, may share
This bustling season's epidemic care.
Like Cæsar's pilot, dignified by fate,
Toft in one common storm with all the great ;
Distrest alike, the statesman and the wit,
When one a borough courts, and one the pit.
The busy candidates for power and fame,
Have hopes, and fears, and wishes, just the same;
Disabled both to combat, or to fly,
Must hear all taunts, and hear without reply.
Uncheck'd on both, loud rabbles vent their rage,
As mongrels bay the lion in a cage.
Th' offended burges's hoards his angry tale,
For that blest year when all that vote may rail ;
Their schemes of spite the poet's foes dismiss,
Till that glad night, when all that hate may hiss.
This day the powder'd curls and golden coat,
Says swelling Crispin begg'd a cobbler's vote.
This night, our wit, the pert apprentice cries,
Lies at my feet, I hiss him, and he dies.
The great, 'tis true, can charm th' electing tribe ;
The bard may supplicate, but cannot bribe.
Yet judg'd by those, whose voices ne'er were sold,
He feels no want of ill persuading gold ;
But confident of praise, if praise be due,
Trusts without fear, to merit, and to you.

She Stoops to Conquer:

O R,

The Mistakes of a Night.

A

C O M E D Y.

AS IT IS ACTED AT THE

T H E A T R E - R O Y A L

I N

C O V E N T - G A R D E N.

WRITTEN BY

Doctor GOLDSMITH.



L O N D O N :

Printed for F. NEWBURY, in St. Paul's Church-Yard.

M D C C L X I I I.

TO SAMUEL JOHNSON, L.L.D.

Dear Sir,

BY inscribing this slight performance to you, I do not mean so much to compliment you as myself. It may do me some honour to inform the public, that I have lived many years in intimacy with you. It may serve the interests of mankind also to inform them, that the greatest wit may be found in a character, without impairing the most unaffected piety.

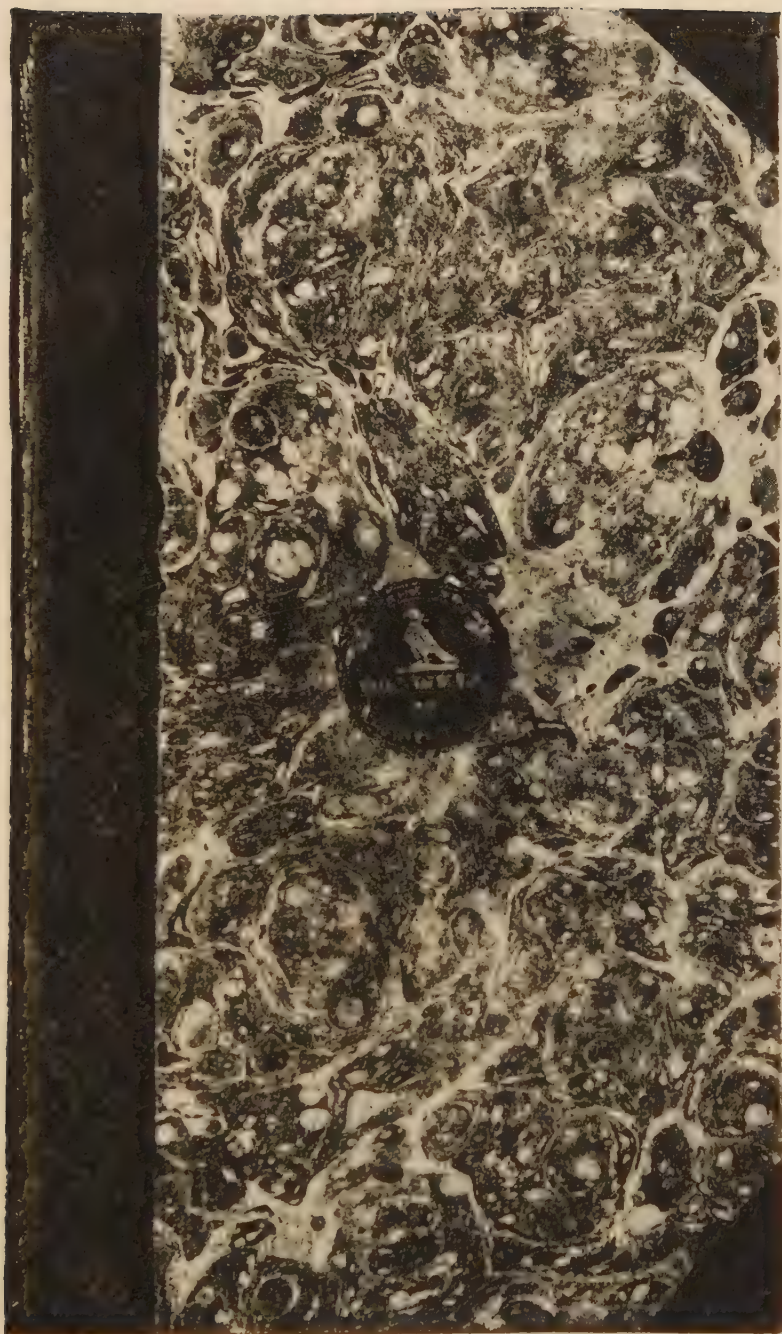
I have, particularly, reason to thank you for your partiality to this performance. The undertaking a comedy, not merely sentimental, was very dangerous; and Mr. Colman, who saw this piece in its various stages, always thought it so. However I ventured to trust it to the public; and though it was necessarily delayed till late in the season, I have every reason to be grateful.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your most sincere friend,

And admirer,

OLIVER GOLDSMITH.



In Spring 1783 Mr Johnson at
my desire marked with a
pencil the lines in this admirable

THE
POEM
TRAVELLER: which
is fur-
nished on p 23

OR, A

PROSPECT of SOCIETY. and from
the 3 lines.

A

P O E M, the last
page to
the end.

INSCRIBED TO THE

REV. MR. HENRY GOLDSMITH. complet
the last

BY

OLIVER GOLDSMITH, M. B. said are
but one
- these Re

THE FIFTH EDITION. - all of
- which
- I can be
- sure -

LONDON:

Printed for W. GRIFFIN, at Garrick's Head, in
Catharine-street, Strand.

M DCC LXX.



34 THE TRAVELLER.

In every government, though terrors reign,
Though tyrant kings, or tyrant laws restrain,
How small of all that human hearts endure,
430 That part which laws or kings can cause or cure.
Still to ourselves in every place consign'd,
Our own felicity we make or find:
With secret course, which no loud storms annoy,
Glides the smooth current of domestic joy.
The lifted ax, the agonizing wheel,
Luke's iron crown, and Damien's bed of steel,
To men remote from power but rarely known,
438 Leave reason, faith, and conscience, all our own.

THE END.

24 THE DESERTED VILLAGE.

Unfit in these degenerate times of shame,
 To catch the heart, or strike for honest fame;
 Dear charming nymph, neglected and decry'd,
 My shame in crowds, my solitary pride;
 Thou source of all my bliss, and all my wo,
 That found'st me poor at first, and keep'st me so;
 Thou guide by which the nobler arts excel,
 Thou nurse of every virtue, fare thee well:
 Farewell; and, O where'er thy voice be try'd,
 On Torno's cliffs, or Pambamarca's side;
 Whether where equinoctial fervours glow,
 Or winter wraps the polar world in snow;
 Still let thy voice, prevailing over time,
 Redress the rigours of the inclement clime;
 Aid slighted truth with thy persuasive strain,
 Teach erring man to spurn the rage of gain;
 Teach him that states of native strength possess,
 Tho' very poor, may still be very blest;
 That trade's proud empire hastes to swift decay,
 As ocean sweeps the laboured mole away;
 While self-dependent power can time defy,
 As rocks resist the billows and the sky.

F I N I S

*The four last lines
 were marked at my
 desire by Dr. Johnson
 spring 1783 as all that
 he wrote of this admirable
 poem.*

JOHNSON'S POLITICAL TRACTS

THE / FALSE ALARM. / (Printer's ornament) /
London: / Printed for T. Cadell in the Strand. / MDCCLXX.
Octavo, with half-title.

THE SECOND EDITION, London, 1770. Uncut copy.

THE / CRISIS. / In answer to the / False Alarm. / (Printer's ornament) /
London: / Printed for J. Murray, [No. 32] Fleet-Street / and Richardson
and Urquhart / under the Royal-Exchange. / M.DCC.LXX.
Octavo, with half-title, pp. [5]-31.

A / LETTER / TO / SAMUEL JOHNSON, L.L.D. / (Quotations) /
Printed for J. Almon, opposite Burlington House, / in Piccadilly. 1770.
Octavo. Written by John Wilkes in answer to Dr. Johnson's "False Alarm"
pamphlet. Arthur Murphy's copy with his signature.

THOUGHTS / ON THE / LATE TRANSACTIONS / RESPECTING / FALKLAND'S
ISLANDS. / (Printer's ornament) /
London: / Printed for T. Cadell, in the Strand. / MDCCLXXI.
Octavo, with half-title. Presentation copy.
Page 68 has the original reading—"he had powers not universally possessed; if he
could have got the money, he could have counted it."

ANOTHER COPY with the later reading—and if he sometimes erred, he was likewise
sometimes right. Uncut copy, 9x5½.

THE SECOND EDITION, London, 1771.

THE PATRIOT. / Addressed to the / Electors of Great Britain. /
*They bawl for Freedom in their senseless mood,
Yet still revolt when Truth would set them free,
License they mean, when they cry Liberty,
For who loves that must first be wise and good.*
MILTON
London: / Printed for T. Cadell, in the Strand. / MDCCLXXIV.
Octavo, uncut.

TAXATION NO TYRANNY; / an Answer / to the / Resolution and Address /
of the / American Congress. / (Printer's ornament) /
London: / Printed for T. Cadell, in the Strand. / MDCCLXXV.
Octavo, with half-title.
First edition.

TAXATION NO TYRANNY; / an Answer / to the / Resolutions and Address /
of the American Congress. / The third edition. /

London: / Printed for T. Cadell, in the Strand. / MDCCLXXV.

Octavo, with half-title. In boards, original covers bound in. Uncut copy, 9x5½.

AN / ANSWER / TO A / PAMPHLET, / entitled / TAXATION NO TYRANNY. /
Addressed to the / Author, / and to / Persons in Power. /

London: / Printed for J. Almon, opposite Burlington / House, Piccadilly. /

M DCC LXXV.

Octavo, with half-title. [Anon.]

POLITICAL / TRACTS. / Containing, / The False Alarm. / Falkland's Islands. /
The Patriot; and / Taxation No Tyranny. /

Fallitur, egregio quisquis sub principe credit

Servitium, nunquam Libertas gratior extat

Quam sub Rege pio.

CLAUDIANUS.

London: / Printed for W. Strahan; and T. Cadell in the Strand. /

MDCCLXXVI.

Octavo, sub-title precedes each tract. Uncut, in original boards.

A Dublin edition of the Tracts. 1777.

A / DICTIONARY / OF / ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY, / ETC. / By Alexander Macbean,
M. A. / London, 1773.

One volume, octavo.

Preface written by Dr. Johnson.

MISCELLANEOUS / AND / FUGITIVE PIECES / Volume the First (Second, Third) /
(Printer's ornament) /

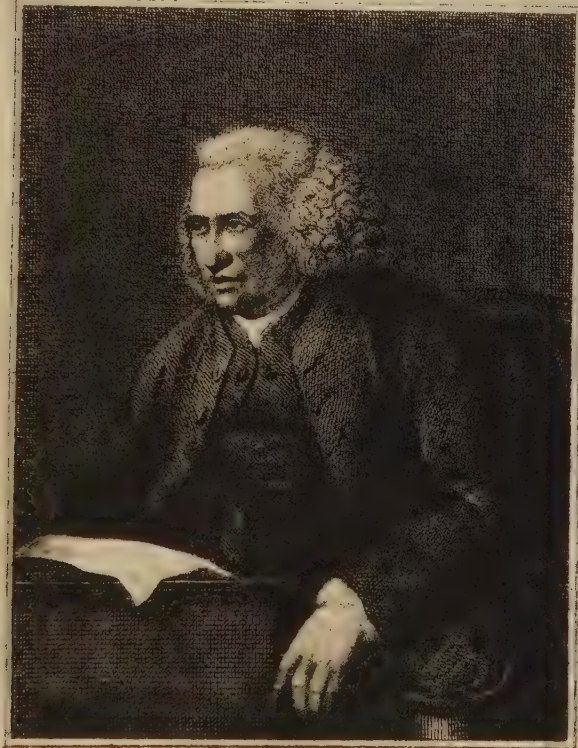
London: / Printed for T. Davies, in Russel-Street, Covent- / Garden,
Bookseller to the Royal Academy. (1773)

Octavo, three volumes.

Volume the third was added with the imprint—London: / Printed for T. Davies, in
Russel-Street, Covent- / Garden, Bookseller to the Royal Academy; and / Carnan and
Newbery, St. Paul's Church Yard. / MDCCLXXIV.

All Pieces of the first volume, the majority of the second, and some of the third
volume are by Dr. Johnson.

THE SECOND EDITION, corrected, MDCCLXXIV.



W. Hillier sculp.

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Published as the Act directs by T. Egerton. 1790.

JOHNSON'S "JOURNEY."

"Johnson's 'Journey' has the indescribable but irresistible charm of a monument of literary genius."

"There are in this book thoughts which by long revolution in the great mind of Johnson have been formed and polished like pebbles rolled in the ocean."

"The strength and beauty of its language, the freedom and novelty of its remarks, and the great literary fame of its author have concurred in establishing its title as a Classic in our language."

A / JOURNEY / TO THE / WESTERN ISLANDS / OF / SCOTLAND. / (Printer's ornament) /

London: / Printed for W. Strahan; and T. Cadell in the Strand. / MDCCLXXV.

Octavo. pp. [1]—384. Errata (eleven changes) p. [385]. Page 296 printed 236. First impression.

Uncut copy, 9x5½.

Inserted, original of cancelled leaf pp. 47, 48.

—————ANOTHER COPY, with errata following title-page, and page 296 correctly numbered.

A / JOURNEY / TO THE / WESTERN ISLANDS / OF / SCOTLAND. / (Printer's ornament) /

London: / Printed for W. Strahan; and T. Cadell in the Strand. / MDCCLXXV.

Octavo. pp. [1]—384. Errata (six changes) follows title-page. Second impression.

A / JOURNEY / TO THE / WESTERN ISLANDS / OF / SCOTLAND. / By Dr. Samuel Johnson. / (Printer's ornament) /

London: / Printed for J. Pope. / M.DCC.LXXV.

Twelvemo. pp. [1]—268.

Unauthorized reprint.

A / JOURNEY / TO THE / WESTERN ISLANDS / OF / SCOTLAND. / By / Doctor Samuel Johnson. / Vol. I. (II.) /

Dublin: / Printed for A. Leathley, J. Exshaw, / H. Saunders, D. Chamberlain, / W. Sleater, J. Potts, T. Ewing, / W. Wilson, R. Moncrieffe, / and C. Jenkin. / M,DCC,LXXV.

Twelvemo. Vol. I. Title, pp. [1]—192. Vol. II. Title, pp. [25]—120, 289-384 (sic). Unauthorized reprint.

Two volumes, bound in one.

This edition was set up (Mr. Chapman thinks) from Strahan's first impression, and has the errata corrected. The first volume is printed page for page from Strahan's edition, and concludes with the second paragraph on page 192.

The second volume begins with the third paragraph of page 192, and does not conform to Strahan's paging until the seventh page thereafter. Henceforth it follows it (with occasional variations of a word more or less) to the end.

Mr. Chapman thinks that both volumes of this edition were printed simultaneously, that the printer made a mistake in halving the volume, and transferred 24 pages to the first volume. This is confirmed by the fact that the first sheet of Vol. II has the signature B.

A / JOURNEY / TO THE / WESTERN ISLANDS / OF / SCOTLAND. / By Dr. Samuel Johnson. /

Dublin: / Printed by Thomas Walker, at Cicero's / Head, in Dame-street, opposite Castle- / Market Steps. / M,DCC,LXXV.

Twelvemo. pp. [1]—268.

Unauthorized reprint.

A / JOURNEY / TO THE / WESTERN ISLANDS / OF / SCOTLAND. / By Dr. Samuel Johnson. / (Printer's ornament) /

Dublin: Printed for J. Williams, No. 21, Skinner Row. / MDCCLXXV.

Twelvemo. pp. [1]—268.

Reprint, as Walker's.

A / JOURNEY / TO THE / WESTERN ISLANDS / OF / SCOTLAND. / A New Edition. /

London: Printed for A. Strahan; and T. Cadell, in the Strand. / MDCCXCI.

Octavo. pp. [1]—384.

The misprints of the first edition are not corrected.

A / JOURNEY / TO THE / WESTERN ISLANDS / OF / SCOTLAND. / A New Edition. /

Edinburgh: / Printed for Lawrie & Symington, Parlia- / ment Square. / 1792.

Twelvemo. pp. [1]—235. With half-title.

A / JOURNEY / TO THE / WESTERN ISLANDS / OF / SCOTLAND. / A New Edition. /

Edinburgh: Printed for Mundell & Son; and J. Mundell, Glasgow, 1798.

Twelvemo. pp. [1]—288.

The Rasay notice of 1785 prefixed.

A / JOURNEY / TO THE / WESTERN ISLANDS / OF / SCOTLAND. / By Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / First American Edition. /

Published by Philip H. Nicklin, and Co. Baltimore; Farrand, / Mallory, and Co. Boston; J. Green, Albany; E. Earle, / and B. B. Hopkins and Co. Philadelphia. / Fry and Kammerer, Printers. / 1810.

Twelvemo. pp. [1]—284. Original calf binding.

A / JOURNEY / TO THE / WESTERN ISLANDS / OF / SCOTLAND. / By Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / A New Edition. /

Edinburgh: / Printed for J. Ogle; M. Ogle, Glasgow; R. Ogle, and T. Hamilton, London; and J. Johnston, Dublin, / By Thomas Turnbull. / 1811.

Twelvemo. pp. [1]—186. Followed by leaf of "Books Published / by / J. Ogle, / Edinburgh." The list includes "Johnson's Works, 15 vols. royal 18 mo."; "Johnson's Dictionary, 8 vo."; "Johnson's Dictionary in miniature, 18 mo."

Uncut copy in original boards.

A / JOURNEY / TO THE / WESTERN ISLANDS / OF / SCOTLAND. / A New Edition. /

London: / Printed for T. Cadell and W. Davies, / in the Strand. / 1816.

Imprint on reverse. Printed by A. Strahan, / New-Street-Square, London.

See Oxford Bibliography, p. 124. Which gives Luke Hansard and Sons as printers; but the work is the same.

REMARKS / ON / DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON'S / JOURNEY TO THE HEBRIDES; / in
which are contained, / Observations on the Antiquities, Lan- / guage, Genius,
and Manners of the / Highlanders of Scotland. / By / The Rev. Donald
M'Nicol, A. M. / Minister of Lismore in Argyleshire. / *Old Men and Travellers*
LIE by Authority. / Ray's Proverbs. /

London: / Printed for T. Cadell, in the Strand. / M.DCC.LXXIX.

Octavo. pp. [1]—viii, [1]—371, errata p. [372].

With half-title.

One of McNicol's best Remarks is the hope expressed that "his work might sleep
on the same shelf, with that of the learned Dr. Johnson." *It sleeps.*

Copy of a Glasgow edition, 1852, of above. Printed in small octavo by W. Gilchrist,
Argyle Street.

A / JOURNEY / TO THE / WESTERN ISLANDS / OF / SCOTLAND. / By Samuel
Johnson, LL.D. / With / Remarks / By the Rev. Donald M'Nicol, A. M. / of
Lismore, Argyleshire. / Embellished with an elegant portrait of Johnson. /

Glasgow: / Printed at the Stanhope Press, / By and For R. Chapman. /
Etc. / 1817.

Octavo, *Journey*, pp. [1]—255. *Remarks*, separate Title-page as follows: Remarks /
on / Dr. Samuel Johnson's / Journey to the Hebrides; / with observations on the /
Antiquities, Language, Genius, and Manners, / of the / Highlanders of Scotland. / By
the Rev. Donald M'Nicol, A. M. / Minister of Lismore, Argyleshire. / *Old men and*
travellers lie by authority.—Ray's Proverbs. / First published in 1779. / pp. [261]—504.

A / LETTER / TO / DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON, / ON / HIS JOURNEY TO THE WESTERN
ISLES. / By Andrew Henderson, / Author of the Life, of the Late / Duke of
Cumberland. / *Procul o procul este profani.* VIRG. / (Printer's ornament) /

Printed for the Author, and Sold by J. Henderson, West- / minster Hall;
J. Millan, Charing Cross; J. Williams, Fleet Street; W. Nicol, St. Paul's Church
Yard. [London, 1775].

Octavo. pp. [1]—48. With half-title (Price one Shilling).

REMARKS / ON A / VOYAGE / TO THE / HEBRIDES, / IN A / LETTER / TO / SAMUEL
JOHNSON, LL.D. / *Vast Bulks! which little souls but ill supply.* / DRYDEN.

London: / Printed for George Kearsley, No. 46, Fleet-street. / MDCCLXXV.

Twelvemo. pp. [1]—36. With half-title (Price one Shilling).

A / DESCRIPTION / OF THE / WESTERN ISLANDS / OF / SCOTLAND. / containing /
A Full Account, etc. etc. / By M. Martin, Gent. /

London, Printed for Andrew Bell, at the Cross-Keys and / Bible, in Cornhil,
near Stocks-Market, 1703.

Octavo. 3 pp. Dedication, 9 pp. Preface, 17 pp. Contents, 1 p. Errata, pp. (1—392)
Text.

The Map is lacking.

JOHNSON'S / JOURNEY TO THE / WESTERN ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND / AND /
BOSWELL'S / JOURNAL / OF / A TOUR TO THE / HEBRIDES / with / Samuel John-
son, LL.D. / Edited by / R. W. Chapman /

Oxford University Press / Humphrey Milford / 1924.

Octavo. 3 pp. Preface, 1 p. Contents, 1 p. Illustrations. 7 pp. Introduction, pp. [1]—
149 Journey, pp. [150]—447 Tour, pp. [449]—511 Editor's Notes and Indexes.

First publication of *The Journey* and *The Tour* together in one volume.

A / JOURNEY TO THE HIGHLANDS / OF / SCOTLAND. / With Occasional Remarks /
on / Dr. Johnson's Tour: / By a Lady. / (Mary Ann Hanway)

London (1776 or 1777).

Small octavo.

THE / CONVICT'S ADDRESS / TO / HIS UNHAPPY BRETHERN. / Delivered in the
Chapel of Newgate, on / Friday, June 6. 1777. /

I acknowledge my faults: and my Sin is ever before me.

Psalm li. 3.

London: / Printed for G. Kearsley, at No. 46—in Fleet-street. /
M.DCC.LXXVII. / [Price One Shilling.]

Octavo pamphlet, 24 pages.

PAPERS WRITTEN / BY DR. JOHNSON AND / DR. DODD / IN 1777. / Printed from
the Originals in the possession of / A. Edward Newton, Esq: / With an Intro-
duction and Notes by R. W. Chapman / Illustrated with facsimiles. /

Oxford. / At the Clarendon Press / 1926.

Quarto, in boards.

DODD TRACTS, 1777.

The Convict's Address.

A Genuine Account of the Behaviour and Dying Words of William Dodd,

Dr. Dodd's last solemn Declaration,

Thoughts in Prison,

Pieces found amongst the Author's Pages in Prison, with his last prayer.

SEVEN / DISCOURSES / DELIVERED IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY / BY THE / PRESI-
DENT. / (Long Latin quotation) /

London: / Printed for T. Cadell, in the Strand, Bookseller / and Printer
to the Royal Academy. / MDCCLXXXVIII.

Octavo, with half-title, and sub-title to each Discourse. The President—Sir Joshua
Reynolds. Dedication "To the King," composed by Dr. Johnson.



R. W. CHAPMAN OF OXFORD.

P R E F A C E.

THE Tragedy of which I have attempted to convey the beauties into the English language in a free translation, stands amidst the foremost of the classical productions of antiquity. Of tragical writing it has ever been esteemed the model and the master-piece. The grandeur of the subject is not less eminent than the dignity of the personages who are employed in it; and the design of the whole can only be rivalled by that art with which the particular parts are conducted. The subject is a nation labouring under calamities of the most dreadful and portentous kind; and the leading character is a wise and mighty prince, expiating by his punishment the involuntary crimes of which those calamities were the effect. The design is of the most interesting and important nature, to inculcate a due moderation in our passions, and an implicit obedience to that providence of which the decrees are equally unknown and irresistible.

So sublime a composition could not fail to secure the applause, and fix the admiration of ages. The philosopher is exercised in the contemplation of its deep and awful morality; the critic is captivated by its dramatic beauties, and the man of feeling is interested by those strokes of genuine passion which prevail in almost every page—which every character excites, and every new event tends to diversify in kind or in degree.

The

The three grand unities of time, place, and action, are observed with scrupulous exactness. However complicate its various parts may on the first view appear, on a nearer and more accurate examination we find every thing useful, every thing necessary; some secret spring of action laid open, some momentous truth inculcated, or some important end promoted: not one scene is superfluous, nor is there one Episode that could be retrenched. The successive circumstances of the play arise gradually and naturally one out of the other, and are connected with such inimitable judgment, that if the smallest part were taken away the whole would fall to the ground. The principal objection to this tragedy is, that the punishment of Oedipus is much more than adequate to his crimes: that his crimes are only the effect of his ignorance, and that consequently the guilt of them is to be imputed not to Oedipus, but Apollo, who ordained and predicted them, and that he is only *Phœbi reus*, as Seneca expresses himself. In vindication of Sophocles, it must be considered that the conduct of Oedipus is by no means so irreproachable as some have contended: for though his public character is delineated as that of a good king, anxious for the welfare of his subjects, and ardent in his endeavours to appease the gods by incense and supplication, yet we find him in private life choleric, haughty, inquisitive; impatient of controul, and impetuous in resentment. His character, even as a king, is not free from the imputation of imprudence, and our opinion of his piety is greatly invalidated by his contemptuous treatment of the wise, the benevolent, the sacred Tiresias. The rules of tragic art scarcely permit that a perfectly virtuous man should be loaded with misfortunes. Had Sophocles presented to our view a character less debased by vice, or more exalted by virtue, the end of his performance would have been frustrated; instead of agonizing

nizing compassion, he would have raised in us indignation unmixed, and horror unabated. The intention of the poet would have been yet more frustrated on the return of our reason, and our indignation would have been transferred from Oedipus to the gods themselves—from Oedipus, who committed parricide, to the gods who first ordained, and then punished it. By making him criminal in a small degree, and miserable in a very great one, by investing him with some excellent qualities, and some imperfections, he at once inclines us to pity and to condemn. His obstinacy darkens the lustre of his other virtues; it aggravates his impiety, and almost justifies his sufferings. This is the doctrine of Aristotle and of nature, and shews Sophocles to have had an intimate knowledge of the human heart, and the springs by which it is actuated. That his crimes and punishment still seem disproportionate, is not to be imputed as a fault to Sophocles, who proceeded only on the antient and popular notion of Destiny; which we know to have been the basis of Pagan theology.

It is not the intention of the Translator to proceed farther in a critical discussion of the beauties and defects of a Tragedy which hath already employed the pens of the most distinguished commentators; which hath wearied conjecture, and exhausted all the arts of unnecessary and unprofitable defence. The Translator is no stranger to the merits of Dr. Franklin; whose character he reveres, and by whose excellent performance he has been animated and instructed. He thinks it necessary to disclaim every idea of rivalry with an author of such established and exalted reputation. The present translation, though it be executed with far less ability than that of Doctor Franklin, may deserve some notice, because
 professedly

professedly written on very different principles. The Doctor was induced by his plan, and enabled by his erudition, to encounter all the difficulties of *literal* translation. This work will be found by the reader, what it is called by the writer, a *free* translation. The Author was not fettered by his text, but guided by it; he has however not forgotten the boundaries by which liberal translation is distinguished from that which is wild and licentious. He has always endeavoured to represent the sense of his original, he hopes sometimes to have caught its spirit, and he throws himself without reluctance, but not without diffidence, on the candour of those readers who understand and feel the difference that subsists between the Greek and English languages, between antient and modern manners, between nature and refinement, between a Sophocles who appeals to posterity, and a writer who catches at the capricious taste of the day.

POEMS / AND / MISCELLANEOUS PIECES, WITH A / FREE TRANSLATION / OF THE /
OEDIPUS TYRANNUS OF SOPHOCLES. / By / The Rev. Thomas Maurice, A. B. /
of / University College, Oxford. /

London, / Printed for the Author; / And sold by J. Dodsley (and others)
M.DCC.LXXIX.

One volume, small quarto.

The Preface to the Translation by Johnson.

Bound in is *Westminster-Abbey: an Elegiac Poem*. By Maurice. 1784. Dr. Johnson's name in the list of subscribers.

THE LIVES OF THE POETS.

*"The more we study him, the higher will be our esteem
for the power of his mind, the largeness of his knowledge,
the freshness, fearlessness and strength of his judgments."*

—Matthew Arnold.

PRESENTATION COPY OF THE "PREFACES." See illustration.

Collation as in Oxford Bibliography, pp. 140, 141, except some slight variations in the number of blank pages.

Octavo, ten volumes. The Advertisement (by Dr. Johnson) Vol. I is dated March 15, 1779.

PROOF SHEETS OF THE LIFE OF POPE, / given by Dr. Johnson to Fanny Burney. Pages 71, 72, 73 and 74 are missing. They end with p. 337.

THE / LIVES / OF THE / ENGLISH POETS; / AND A / CRITICISM / OF THEIR
WORKS. / By Samuel Johnson. /

Dublin: / Printed for Messrs. Whitestone, Williams, Colles, Wilson, /
Lynch, Jenkin, Walker, Burnet, Hallhead / Flin, Exshaw, Beatty, and White. /
M,DCC,LXXIX.

Octavo, in three volumes. Vols. II and III, 1781.

The errata are not corrected, except that in Dryden, p. 339, line 2, the word *betray'd* is added.

THE / LIVES / OF THE MOST EMINENT / ENGLISH POETS; / WITH / CRITICAL
OBSERVATIONS / ON THEIR / WORKS. / By Samuel Johnson. / In four volumes. /
Volume I. / (II.-IV)

London: Printed for C. Bathurst, J. Buckland, W. Strahan, J. Riving- / ton
and Sons, T. Davies, T. Payne, L. Davis, W. Owen, B. White, / S. Crowder,
T. Caslon, T. Longman, B. Law, C. Dilly, / J. Dodsley, J. Wilkie, J. Robson,
J. Johnson, T. Lowndes, / G. Robinson, T. Cadell, J. Nichols, E. Newberry, /
T. Evans, P. Elmsley, J. Ridley, R. Baldwin, G. Nicol, Leigh / and Sotheby,

So his dear heart
Of pleasure
From the children.

PREFACES,
BIOGRAPHICAL
AND
CRITICAL,
TO THE
WORKS
OF THE
ENGLISH POETS.
BY SAMUEL JOHNSON.

VOLUME THE FIRST.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY J. NICHOLS;

FOR C. DARTMOUTH, J. BECKET, W. STRAHAN, J. STURGEON,
J. ANDERSON, T. DAVIES, T. PAVES, L. DAVIS, F. OWEN,
B. WHITE, S. CROWDER, T. CASLON, T. LOGGEMAN,
F. LAY, E. AND C. GILLY, J. BOUSLEY, H. BALDWIN,
J. WILKIE, J. ROBERTSON, J. JOHNSON, T. LOWMYER,
J. BECKET, O. ROBERTSON, T. CAHILL, W. DAVIS,
J. NICHOLS, E. NEWBERRY, T. LEVANS, J. RIDE,
LEE, R. BALDWIN, O. NICOL, LEIGH AND
SOTHERBY, J. REW, M. COXAN, T.
J. MURRAY, W. FOX, J. BROWN,
H. DODD LITTLE.

THE
L I V E S
OF THE MOST EMINENT
ENGLISH POETS;
WITH
CRITICAL OBSERVATIONS
ON THEIR
W O R K S.

By SAMUEL JOHNSON.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOLUME I.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR C. BATHURST, J. BUCKLAND, W. STRAHAN, T. RIVINGTON AND SONS, T. DAVIES, T. PAYNE, L. DAVIS, W. GWIN, P. WHITE, S. CROWDER, T. CASLON, T. LONGMAN, E. LAW, C. DILLY, J. DODDLEY, J. WILKIE, J. ROBSON, J. JOHNSON, T. LOWNOY, C. ROBINSON, T. CADELL, J. NICHOLS, F. NEWBERY, T. EVANS, P. EELMSLEY, J. RIDLEY, R. BALDWIN, G. NICOL, LEITCH AND SOTHERY, J. BEW, N. CONANT, W. NICOLL, J. MURRAY, S. HAYES, W. FOX, AND J. EGWIN.

M DCC LXXXI.

*Press-Sheets, given by
Dr. Scamper to F. B.*

[1]

P O P E.

ALEXANDER POPE was born in London, May 22, 1688, of parents whose rank or station was never ascertained: we are informed that they were of *gentle blood*; that his father was of a family of which the Earl of Downe was the head, and that his mother was the daughter of William Turner, Esquire, of York, who had likewise three sons, one of whom had the honour of being killed, and the other of dying in the service of Charles the First;

A

the

Handwritten signature

Fanny Burney's ("F. B.") handwriting at top of page.



FANNY BURNLEY VISITING DR. JOHNSON.

J. Bew, N. Conant, W. Nicoll, / J. Murray, S. Hayes, W. Fox, and J. Bowen. /
M DCC LXXXI.

Octavo, four volumes, uncut copy, leaves measuring 9x5¼ inches, in original boards, labels intact, reading *Dr. Johnson's / Lives of the / English Poets. (line). Volume I. (II-IV)*. [See first volume, following p. 159.]

Volume I.

Frontispiece, (recto blank) a medallion portrait of Dr. Johnson; *Sir Josh: Reynolds pinxt., T. Trotter, Sculp: / London. Published as the Act directs June 8th 1781.* Underneath, SAML. JOHNSON L.L.D.

One blank leaf, preceding.

Title-page, as above, with blank reverse.

Pages iii to v, Advertisement, not signed or dated, changed slightly, and longer than the *Advertisement* to the *Prefaces* of 1779. The page numbers are in square brackets, p. v has the reverse blank.

Page "[vii]", Contents / of the / First Volume. Crowley, ---- p. 1 / Denham, ---- 103 / Milton, ---- 123 / Butler, ---- 269 / Rochester, ---- 297 / Roscommon, ---- 313 / Otway, ---- 333 / Waller, ---- 343 / Pomfret, ---- 429 / Dorset, ---- 433 / Stepney, ---- 441, / Philips, ---- 447 / Walsh, ---- 475. / (Catchword COWLEY). Reverse blank.

Page [1], in center, in large type COWLEY, between two ruled lines. Page marked Vol. I, signature B. Reverse blank.

Pages 3 to 102 inclusive, the Text. Page 3 is numbered in the center in square brackets, the other pages as usual. Signatures, B2 to H3, Vol. I. printed before each sheet. Headlines, *Cowley*. Catchwords.

The other lives in this volume follow similarly.

Denham, pp. 105 to 122.

Milton, pp. 125 to 268.

Butler, pp. 271 to 295.

Rochester, pp. 299 to 311.

Roscommon, pp. 315 to 332.

Otway, pp. 335 to 342.

Waller, pp. 345 to 427.

Pomfret, pp. 431 to 432.

Dorset, pp. 435 to 440.

Stepney, pp. 443 to 446.

J. Philips, pp. 449 to 474.

Walsh, pp. 477 to 480.

(one blank leaf)

Volume II.

One blank leaf, Title-page, Contents.

Dryden, pp. 3 to 218.

Smith, pp. 221 to 261.

Duke, pp. 265 to 267.

King, pp. 271 to 278.

Sprat, pp. 281 to 290.

Halifax, pp. 293 to 300.

Parnell, pp. 303 to 309.

Garth, pp. 313 to 320.

Rowe, pp. 323 to 342.

Addison, pp. 345 to 444.

Hughes, pp. 447 to 455.

Sheffield, Buckinghamshire, pp. 459 to 471.

(one blank leaf)

Volume III.

One blank leaf, Title-page, Contents.

Prior, pp. 3 to 42.

Congreve, pp. 45 to 69.

Blackmore, pp. 73 to 106.

Fenton, pp. 109 to 118.

Gay, pp. 121 to 139.

Granville, pp. 143 to 157.

Yalden, pp. 161 to 168.

Tickell, pp. 171 to 180.

Hammond, pp. 183 to 187.

Somerville, pp. 191 to 194.

Savage, pp. 197 to 378.

(p. 378 not numbered)

Swift, pp. 381 to 451.

Broome, pp. 455 to 462.

(one blank leaf)

Volume IV.

One blank leaf, Title-page, Contents.

Pope, pp. 3-240.

Pitt, pp. 243-247.

Thomson, pp. 251-274.

Watts, pp. 277-292.

A. Philips, pp. 295-310.

West, pp. 313-319.

Collins, pp. 323-331.

Dyer, pp. 335-339.

Shenstone, pp. 343-356.

Young, pp. 359-431.

Waller for Mallet, 435-445.

Akenside, pp. 449-460.

Gray, pp. 463-485.

Lyttleton, pp. 489-503.

p. 505, Advertisement—Lately published, in Sixty-eight volumes . . . The English Poets . . . By Samuel Johnson. Etc.

THE / WORKS / OF THE / ENGLISH POETS. With Prefaces, / Biographical and Critical, / by Samuel Johnson. Prefaces, ten volumes; Works, fifty-eight volumes. Bound in old red morocco.

THE PRINCIPAL / ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS / in the third edition (1783) of / DR. JOHNSON'S / LIVES OF THE POETS; / collected to complete / the second edition. (1781)

Octavo, the title above printed to take place of the advertisement, paged 505 in the second edition. The signature is L 1, Vol. IV. The reverse is blank. The remaining pages of the text are numbered 507-534.

OTHER EDITIONS OF "THE LIVES."

THE EDITION OF 1783.

THE EDITION OF 1790.

THE EDITION OF 1793.

THE EDITION OF 1794.

THE EDITION OF 1816. This copy has fore-edge paintings. Vol. I. View of Lichfield. Vol. II. St. Andrews. Vol. III. View of Iona.

THE CUNNINGHAM EDITION, 1854.

THE WAUGH EDITION, 1896.

THE HILL EDITION, 1905.

THE / SIX CHIEF LIVES / FROM / JOHNSON'S "LIVES OF THE POETS," / with / Macaulay's "Life of Johnson." / Edited, with a preface / by / Matthew Arnold. /

London: / Macmillan and Co. / 1878.

AN / INQUIRY / INTO SOME PASSAGES IN / DR. JOHNSON'S LIVES OF THE POETS; / particularly / his observations on / Lyric Poetry, / and / the Odes of Gray. / By R. Potter. /

London: / Printed for J. Dodsley, Pall-Mall. / M.DCC.LXXXIII.
Quarto, with half-title.

REMARKS / ON / DOCTOR JOHNSON'S / LIVES / OF THE MOST EMINENT / ENGLISH
POETS. / By a Yorkshire Freeholder. /

York: Printed by A. Ward, in Coney-street; and sold by R. Baldwin,
Paternoster-Row, and J. Debrett, Piccadilly, London; and J. Todd, York. /
MDCCLXXXII.

Quarto pamphlet, 25 pages, uncut.

DEFORMITIES / OF / DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON. / Selected from his Works. /
(Quotations) /

Edinburgh: Printed for the Author; and sold by W. Creech. / and / T.
Longman, and J. Stockdale, London. / M.DCC.LXXXII.

Octavo, uncut. [Anon.]

SECOND EDITION, with new Preface, and a quotation from the Rambler on the title-
page, in place of the one from Dr. Stuart.

A / CRITICAL / REVIEW / OF THE / WORKS OF DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON, / contain-
ing / A particular Vindication of several eminent / Characters. / (Quotations) /

Edinburgh: / Printed for J. Dickson, and W. Creech, / M.DCC.LXXXIII.

MEMOIRS / OF THE / LIFE / OF / DAVID GARRICK, Esq. / interspersed with /
characters and anecdotes / of / his theatrical contemporaries. / The whole form-
ing / a history of the stage, / which includes / a Period of Thirty-Six Years. /
By Thomas Davies. / (Quotation from Cicero) / Vol. I. (II.) /

London: / Printed for the Author, and sold at his Shop in Great / Russell-
Street, Covent-Garden. / M.DCC.LXXX.

Octavo, two volumes.

Dr. Johnson assisted Davies in the work.

THE / BEAUTIES OF JOHNSON: / consisting of / Maxims and Observations, /
moral, critical and miscellaneous. / By Dr. Samuel Johnson. / (Accurately ex-
tracted from his works, and arranged in / Alphabetical Order, after the manner
of the Duke de / la Roche-Foucault's Maxims.) / (Quotation from *Rambler*) /

London: / Printed for G. Kearsly, at No. 46, in Fleet-street. / M.DCC.LXXXI.

Octavo, one volume, first edition.

THE SECOND EDITION, Part II. 1782.

THE FOURTH EDITION, Parts I. II. 1782.

THE FIFTH EDITION, Part II. 1782.

THE SIXTH EDITION, 1782.

THE EIGHTH EDITION, 1782.

THE NINTH EDITION, 1797.

A NEW EDITION, London, 1804.

A NEW EDITION, London, 1824.

HOWARD'S EDITION, London (1834?)

THE / VILLAGE: / A / Poem. / in two books. / By / The Revd. George Crabbe, /
Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Rutland, &c. /

London: / Printed for J. Dodsley, Pall-Mall. / M.DCC.LXXXIII.

Quarto, 38 pages, with half-title.

For lines by Dr. Johnson, see Courtney's Bibliography, page 155, and Hill's Johnson,
Vol. IV, p. 175.

THE / PATRIOT / A / TRAGEDY. / From a Manuscript of the Late / Dr. Samuel
Johnson, / Corrected by Himself. /

London: / Printed for G. Goulding, (and others) / M.DCC.LXXXV.

Octavo. A fictitious title. Written by Joseph Simpson.

See Hill's Johnson, Vol. III, p. 28.

THE / POETICAL WORKS / OF / SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / now first collected /
in one volume. / (Editor's monogram) /

London. / Printed for the Editor, and sold by G. Kearsley, No. 46, Fleet /
Street, 1785. [Price Two Shillings and Six Pence.]

Small octavo, p. [i] title-page, blank reverse; pp. iii-vi advertisement dated Feb.
1785; pp. vii-viii Table of Contents; [1]-196 Poems, followed by two pages of advertise-
ments. Errata (five changes) at bottom of p. 196.

DUBLIN EDITION, 1785. Printed for L. White, P. Byrne, and R. Marchbank. Same
as above, with the errata corrected.

A NEW EDITION, 1785. Printed for W. Osborne and T. Griffin, / in St.
Paul's Church-yard; and / J. Mozley, Gainsborough. / M.DCC.LXXXV.

Octavo, uncut, in marbled paper covers. Irene is printed at the end of the volume.
The errata corrected.

THE / POETICAL WORKS / OF / SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / A new edition, considerably enlarged. / (Monogram, G. K.) /

London: / Printed for George Kearsley, / Johnson's Head, / Fleet-Street, / 1789.

Octavo, with half-title. Advertisement pp. v-x, signed "G. K." and dated Fleet-Street, March, 1789. Twenty-two new pieces added, including *The Vanity of Human Wishes*.

JOHNSON'S WORKS

THE / WORKS / OF / SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / Together with / his life, / and notes on his Lives of the Poets, / By Sir John Hawkins, Knt. / in eleven volumes. / Vol. I. (-XI.) /

London: / Printed for J. Buckland, J. Rivington and Sons, (and thirty-nine other publishers). / MDCCLXXXVII.

Octavo, eleven volumes.

Vol. I. The Life of Samuel Johnson.

Vol. II. The Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets.

Vol. III. Continuation of the Lives.

Vol. IV. Lives concluded; followed by Lives of Sundry Eminent Persons.

Father Paul Sarpi

Barretier

Edward Cave

Boerhaave

Lewis Morin

King of Prussia

Blake

Peter Burman

Browne

Sir Francis Drake

Sydenham

Roger Ascham.

Cheyne

Vol. V. The Rambler.

Vol. VI. Continuation of The Rambler.

Vol. VII. The Rambler concluded.

Vol. VIII. The Idler.

Vol. IX. The Adventurer; followed by Philological Tracts, fifteen in number.

Vol. X. Political Tracts. (4)

Political Essays. (2)

Miscellaneous Essays. (11)

A Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.

Vol. XI. TALES AND VISIONS.

Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia.

The Vision of Theodore.

The Apotheosis of Milton.

Prayers and Devotional Exercises.

Aphorisms, Sentiments, Opinions, and Occasional Reflections.

Irene, a tragedy.

POEMS

London.

The Vanity of Human Wishes.

Miscellaneous Poems (44).

Poemata pp. 383-430.

Index to the Works. 45 pages.

The two last volumes of Stockdale's, thirteen volume edition. *The Debates in Parliament* are added to this set.

Vol. XIV also added, with Title reading "*In fourteen volumes*", London, for John Stockdale, 1788. See the Oxford Bibliography, pp. 162, 163.

Vol. XV with "*In fifteen volumes*" added to its title-page. Printed for Eliot and Kay. See under Lobo's Voyage to Abyssinia.

THE / WORKS / OF SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / A new edition / in twelve volumes. / With / An Essay on his Life and Genius, / By Arthur Murphy, Esq. / Volume the First (—Twelfth). MDCCXCII.

Octavo, twelve volumes.

A NEW EDITION, with Life by Murphy, 12 vols. 1810. Same as 1806 edition.

THE 1816, TWELVE VOLUME LONDON EDITION.

THE 1818, TEN VOLUME LONDON EDITION.

THE 1820, TWELVE VOLUME LONDON EDITION.

THE 1823, TWELVE VOLUME LONDON EDITION.

THE 1825, NINE VOLUME OXFORD EDITION, with the two supplementary of Debates.

THE 1825, LYMAN SIX VOLUME LONDON EDITION.

THE OXFORD CLASSIC EDITION, 1825. (In original cloth, and in large paper.)

PRAYERS / AND / MEDITATIONS, / composed by / Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / and / published from his manuscripts, / By George Strahan, A. M. / Vicar of Islington, Middlesex; and Rector of / Little Thurrock, in Essex. /

London: / Printed for T. Cadell, in the Strand. / MDCCLXXXV.

Octavo, original boards, uncut, the leaves measure 9x5½ inches. (Charles Lamb's copy.)

THE SECOND EDITION, London, 1785.

THE THIRD EDITION, London, 1786.

THE FIFTH EDITION, London, 1817.

THE PRAYERS OF SAMUEL JOHNSON. Edited by W. A. Bradley. New York, 1902.

LETTERS / TO AND FROM THE LATE / SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / To which are added / some Poems / never before printed. / Published / from the original mss. in her possession, / By Hester Lynch Piozzi. / In two volumes. / Vol. I. (II.) /

London: / Printed for A. Strahan; and T. Cadell, in the Strand. / MDCCLXXXVIII.

Octavo, two volumes, uncut, in original boards, with errata slip. The leaves measure 9x5½ inches.

P R A Y E R S
A N D
M E D I T A T I O N S,

COMPOSED BY
SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D.

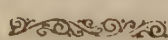
A N D
PUBLISHED FROM HIS MANUSCRIPTS,
By GEORGE STRAHAN, A. M.
VICAR OF ISLINGTON, MIDDLESEX; AND RECTOR OF
LITTLE THURROCK, IN ESSEX.

L O N D O N:
PRINTED FOR T. CADELL, IN THE STRAND.
MDCCLXXXV.

Purchased at Edward Moxon's Sale of the *Relics of Charles Lamb*, by
Francis Jackson, Esq: of London, in whose possession
it remained until his death.

The
Autograph Manuscript
of a Prayer
Composed by Dr. Samuel Johnson.

without thy grace we can
do nothing acceptable to thee,
have mercy upon me; enable
me to break the chain of my
sin, to reject sensuality in
thought and to overcome
suppress vain scruples, and
use such diligence in law-
ful employment, as may ena-
ble me to support myself, and
to ^{do} good to others. Amen

WITHOUT THY GRACE
we can do nothing acceptable
to thee, have mercy upon me;
enable me to break the chain
of my sins, to reject sensuality
in thought and to overcome
and suppress vain scruples, &
to use such diligence in law-
ful employment, as may enab-
le me to support myself, and
to do good to others. 

Amen.

LETTERS / OF / SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / Collected and edited / By George
Birkbeck Hill, D.C.L. / Pembroke College, Oxford / Editor of Boswell's
"Life of Johnson." / In two volumes: Vol. I. Oct. 30, 1731—Dec. 21, 1776
(Vol. II. Jan. 15, 1777—Dec. 18, 1784) /
Oxford / At the Clarendon Press / MDCCCXCII.

ANOTHER COPY, extra-illustrated by R. B. Adam (1st), the pages of each volume
inlaid, enlarging the size of the page to 12½x10 inches. The two volumes extended to
ten volumes by the insertion of several hundred letters and plates.

A / DIARY OF A JOURNEY / into / North Wales, / in the year 1774; / by /
Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / Edited, with illustrative notes, / By R. Duppa, LL.B. /
Barrister at Law. /

London: / Printed for Robert Jennings, 2, Poultry, / By James Moyes,
Greville Street. / M.DCCC.XVI.

Octavo, one volume, uncut, in original boards.

Copy marked and annotated by Croker for the press, when he embodied the
Journey in the text of his edition of Boswell's Life.

ANOTHER COPY, extra-illustrated.

ANECDOTES / OF THE LATE / SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / during the last / twenty
years of his life. / By / Hester Lynch Piozzi. /

London: / Printed for T. Cadell in the Strand. / MDCCCLXXXVI.

Octavo, one volume, uncut in original boards. With half-title; title; pp. [v]-viii,
preface; text, pp. [1]-306; followed by postscript about Mrs. Montagu's Essay. (See
illustration.)

On fly-leaf facing half-title inscribed by Mrs. Piozzi—"From the Author." On recto
of same in Lort's writing—"The Gift of the Author to M. Lort, March 25, 1786," with a
note by him, "the 4th edition published May 5."

JOHNSONIAN MISCELLANIES / arranged and edited / by / George Birkbeck /
Hill, D.C.L., LL.D. / Honorary Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford / Editor
of 'Boswell's Life of Johnson' / and of 'The Letters of Samuel Johnson.' / In two
volumes / Vol. I (II). /

Oxford / at the Clarendon Press / MDCCCXII.

ANOTHER COPY, extra-illustrated and extended to nine quarto volumes by R. B.
Adam, 1st.

AN / ACCOUNT / OF THE / LIFE / OF / DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON, / from his birth
to his eleventh year, / written by himself. / To which are added / original

*Original of the postscript
of the Tour to the Hebrides
written by James Boswell
on the 10th of February 1786.*

POSTSCRIPT.

Naples, Feb. 10, 1786.

SINCE the foregoing went to the press, having seen a passage from Mr. Boswell's Tour to the Hebrides, in which it is said, that *I could not get through Mrs. Montagu's Essay on Shakspeare*, I do not delay a moment to declare, that, on the contrary, I have always commended it myself, and heard it commended by every one else; and few things would give me more concern than to be thought incapable of tasting, or unwilling to testify my opinion of its excellence.

Publick Advertiser. April 15 1786.

Sir No man has less inclination to controversy than I have, particularly with regard to what is in my Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides I have claimed and am conscious of being entitled to credit, for the strictest fidelity, and respect to the public obliges me to take notice of insinuations which tend to impair the credit of the work.

Mrs. Pierzi, (late Mrs. Thrale) to her friends,
Dr. Johnson, has added the Postscript,

"Since the foregoing &c. &c."

It is perhaps with propriety, have waited
I should have an opportunity of answering
Pierzi in a future Publication; but being
the that impressions once made are not
effaced, I think it better thus early to
state a fact which seems to be denied.

I first reported in my Journal, to which Mrs.
alludes, is stated in these words, p. 299.

of Mrs. Montagu's very high praises of
Dr. Johnson. So, it is fit she should say so.

&c. I should say nothing. Reynolds is fond
of Cook, &c. I wonder at it; for neither I,

nor Beauclerk, nor Mrs. Thrale, could get through
it." It is remarkable that this Postscript is

so expressed, as not to point out the person who
said that Mrs. Thrale could not get through Mrs.

Montagu's Cook; & therefore I think it necessary
to remind Mrs. Pierzi, that the assertion concern-

ing her was Dr. Johnson's, & not mine. The second
assertion that I shall make on this Postscript

is, that it does not deny the fact asserted, though
I must acknowledge, from the fact asserted,

that the history of Mrs. Montagu's

Sr.

No man has less inclination to controversy than I have, particularly with a Lady. But as in my Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides I have claimed and am conscious of being entitled to credit, for the strictest fidelity, my respect for the public obliges me to take notice of any insinuation which tends to impeach it.

Mrs. Piozzi, (late Mrs. Thrale) to her Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson, has added the Poscript, "Since the foregoing &c. &c [I mi]ght perhaps with propriety have waited [till] I should have an opportunity of answering [this] Postscript in a future Publication; but being [sensi]ble that impressions once made are not [easi]ly effaced, I think it better thus early to [ascert]ain a fact which seems to be denied.

[The] fact reported in my Journal, to which Mrs. [Piozzi] alludes, is stated in these words, p. 299. [I spo]ke of Mrs. Montagu's very high praises of [Garric]k. Johnson. Sir, it is fit she should say so [muc]h, & I should say nothing. Reynolds is fond [of] her book, & I wonder at it; for neither I, nor Beauclerck, nor Mrs. Thrale, could get through "it".

It is remarkable that this Postscript is so expressed, as not to point out the person who said that Mrs. Thrale could not get through Mrs. Montagu's book; & therefore I think it necessary to remind Mrs. Piozzi, that the assertion concerning her was Dr. Johnsons, & not mine. the second observation that I shall make on this Postscript is, that it does not deny the fact asserted, though I must acknowledge, from the [pr]aise it bestows on Mrs. Montagu's book, it may have been design'd to convey that meaning.

What Mrs. Thrales opinion is or was or what she may or may not have said to Dr. Johnson concerning Mrs. Montagu's book it is not necessary for me to enquire. It is only incumbent on me to ascertain what Dr. Johnson said to me. I shall therefore confine myself to a very short state of the fact.

The unfavourable opinion of Mrs. Montagu's book, which Dr. Johnson is here reported to have given, is known to have been that which he uniformly expressed, as many of his friends well remember. So much fo[r] the Authenticity of the Paragraph, as far a[s it] relates to his own sentiments. The words [contain]ing the assertion to which Mrs. Piozzi objects, are printed from my manuscript Journal, & were taken down at the time; the Journal was read by Dr. Johnson who pointed out some innacuracies, which I corrected but did not mention any innacuracy in the paragraph in question: & what is still more material, & very flattering to me, a considerable part of my [Journal] containing this paragraph was read s[everal] years ago by Mrs. Thrale herself who had [it for] some time in her possession, & returned [it to me] without intimating that Dr. Johns[on] had mista]ken her sentiments.

When my journal was passing through the press it occurred to me that a peculiar delicacy was necessary to be observed in reporting the opinion of one literary lady concerning the performance of another, & I had such scruples on that head, that in the proof sheet I struck out the name of Mrs. Thrale from the paragraph in question, & two or three hundred copies of my Book were actually printed & published without it; of these Sr Joshua Reynolds's copy happened to be one; But while the sheet was working off, a friend for whose [opinion] I have great respect, suggested that I had no [right] to deprive Mrs. Thrale of the high honour [which Dr.] Johnson had done her, by stating her opinion along with that of Mr. Beauclerck, as coinciding with, and as it were sanctioning his own. The observation appeared to me so weighty & conclusive that I hastened to the printing house, & as a piece of justice restored Mrs. Thrale to that place, from which a too scrupulous delicacy had excluded her.

On this simple state of facts I shall make [no ob]servation whatever.

James Boswell.

[London] April 17. 1786.

It may have been designed
to convey that meaning.

That Mrs Thrale's opinion is or was, or
that she may or may not have said so
Dr Johnson concerning Mrs Montagu's book
is not necessary for me to enquire. It is
only incumbent on me to ascertain what
Dr Johnson said to me. I shall therefore confine
myself to a very short state of the fact.

The unfavourable opinion of Mrs Montagu's
book, which Dr Johnson is here reported to have
given, ~~is known to have given~~, is known to have
been that which he uniformly expressed, as ma-
ny of his friends well remember. So much to
the authenticity of the Paragraph, as far as it
relates to his own sentiments. The omission of
the assertion to which Mrs Foxall objects, was
omitted from my manuscript Journal & even taken
down at the time; the Journal was read to Dr Johnson
who pointed out some inaccuracies, which I corrected
but did not mention any inaccuracy in the insertion
in question: what is still more material, & even
interesting to me, a considerable part of my Journal
containing this paragraph was written
years ago by Mrs Thrale herself who had
expressed in her opinion, & in her
writing that Dr Johnson

her sentiments.

When my journal was passing through the press, I learned to my regret that delicacy was necessary to be observed in reporting the opinion of one lettered lady concerning the performance of another &c. I had such scruples on that head, that in the proof sheet I struck out the name of Mrs Thrale from the paragraph in question, & so as three hundred copies of my story were actually printed & published without it, & the Missa Reynolds's copy happened to be one; But when the sheet was working off, a friend for whom I have great respect, suggested that I had no right to deprive Mrs Thrale of the high honour which she had won her, by stating her opinion along with that of Mr Beauclerk, as coadjutors, &c. & as if we were sanctioning his own. The matter never appeared to me so weighty & conclusive. I hastened to the printing house, & as a piece of civility to Mrs Thrale to that place, pointed out a too scrupulous delicacy had excluded her name. In this simple state of fact, I shall now leave the observation to others.

James Boswell.

April 17 1766.



ALEYN LYELL READE.

letters / to / Dr. Samuel Johnson, / by Miss Hill Boothby: / From the Mss. preserved by the Doctor; and / now in Possession of Richard Wright, / Surgeon; Proprietor of the Museum of / Antiquities, Natural and Artificial Curiosities, &c. Lichfield. /

London: / Printed for Richard Phillips, / No. 6, Bridge-street, Blackfriars; / By Nichols and Son, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street. / 1805.

Octavo, one volume, uncut, in boards.

THE / READES OF BLACKWOOD HILL / in the Parish of Horton / Staffordshire / A record of their descendants: / with / a full account of Dr. Johnson's ancestry / his kinsfolk and family connexions / by / Aleyn Lyell Reade / with eighteen plates and twenty-nine large tabular pedigrees / Privately printed for the Author. /

Spottiswoode & Co. Ltd., New-Street Square, London, E. C. / 1906.

JOHNSONIAN GLEANINGS / by Aleyn Lyell Reade. / Part I. / Notes on / Dr. Johnson's Ancestors and Connexions / and illustrative of his early life. / With Frontispiece and Seven Plates. / Privately printed for the Author. /

Francis & Co. London, E. C. / 1909.

Part II. Francis Barber, the Doctor's Negro Servant, 1912.

Part III. The Doctor's Boyhood, 1922.

Part IV. The Doctor's Boyhood. Appendices, 1923.

Part V. The Doctor's Life (1728-1735). 1928.

MEMOIRS / OF THE / LIFE AND WRITINGS / OF THE LATE / DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON; / containing / Many valuable Original Letters, and several / Interesting Anecdotes / both of his Literary and Social Connections. / The whole authenticated by / living evidence. / (Quotation from Rambler) /

London: / Printed for J. Walker, No. 44, Pater-Noster-Row. / 1785.

Small octavo, one volume. (By William Shaw.)

Half-title, title-page, preface, text pp. 1-197.

THE / LIFE / OF / SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / by / Sir John Hawkins, Knt. /

London: / Printed for J. Buckland, J. Rivington and Sons, Etc. /

M.DCC.LXXXVII.

Octavo, one volume. See 1787 edition of Johnson's Works edited by Hawkins.

ANOTHER COPY with 183 illustrations. Enlarged to three volumes.



THE SECOND EDITION, / revised and corrected. / London, M.DCC.LXXXVII.
Octavo, one volume.

DUBLIN REPRINT, 1787. Printed by Chambers / Dublin: MDCCLXXXVII.
A reprint of above second edition. One volume, octavo.

THE / LIFE / OF / SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / with critical observations / on
his Works / by / Robert Anderson, M. D. /

London: / Printed for J. & A. Arch; and for Bell & Bradforte, / and J.
Mundell & Co. Edinburgh. / 1795.

Octavo, one volume.

This edition was printed separately from the Life prefixed to the "Poetical Works"
of Johnson, in Anderson's general edition of the British Poets, called by him, a second
edition.

ANDERSON'S THIRD EDITION, 1815. A larger and more pretentious volume, with
notes by Bishop Percy. "The notices of the venerable Annotator concerning his
illustrious friend, are printed, without any alteration, from an interleaved copy of the
second edition, prepared, in the intimacy of friendship, for the use of this edition, in 1805,
and distinguished by the subscription of his name."—Anderson's Preface.

AN / ESSAY / ON / THE LIFE AND GENIUS / OF / SAMUEL JOHNSON, / LL.D. /
by Arthur Murphy, / Esq. /

London: / Printed for W. Sharpe & Son, W. Allason, / 1820.

AN / ESSAY / ON THE / LIFE, CHARACTER, / AND / WRITINGS, / OF / DR. SAMUEL
JOHNSON. /

London: / Printed for Charles Dilly, in / the Poultry. / MDCCLXXXVI.

Octavo, one volume. (By Rev. Joseph Towers.)

THE / LIFE / OF / SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / With Occasional Remarks on his
Writings, an Authentic / Copy of his Will, and a Cata- / logue of his Works. /
To which are added, / Some Papers written by Dr. Johnson, in be- / half of a
late unfortunate Character, / never before published. /

—From his cradle

*He was a Scholar, and a ripe and good one;
And to add greater honours to his age
Than man could give him—he died, fearing Heaven.*

Shakespeare.

London: / Printed for G. Kearsley, No. 46, Fleet-street. / M DCC LXXXV. /
[Entered at Stationers Hall.]

Octavo, uncut, leaves measuring $8\frac{7}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Frontispiece, medallion head of Johnson, drawn from the life and etched by T. Trotter. Title, advertisement and errata, pp. [i]-iv; Life, pp. [1]-120; Copy of Johnson's Will, pp. 121-127; Postscript, pp. 128, 129; Dodd papers, pp. 130-140; Catalogue of Dr. Johnson's Works, pp. [140]-144.

DUBLIN EDITION, 1785. THE SECOND EDITION with considerable Additions and Corrections. To which is added, Johnsoniana; or, a Selection of Dr. Johnson's bon-mots, observations, &c., most of which were never before published. 1785.

JOHNSONIANA; or, a / Collection of / Bon Mots, &c. / by Dr. Johnson and Others. / Etc. / London, 1776. In original marbled covers, uncut.

A DUBLIN EDITION, Printed for W. Whitestone, T. Armitage, / —and others. / Dublin, 1776.

DR. JOHNSON'S TABLE TALK, 1785 and 1798.

JOHNSONIANA; or Supplement to Boswell.

London, John Murray, 1836.

Quarto, two volumes, with many splendid illustrations and letters inserted.

A PHILADELPHIA EDITION. Carey and Hart, 1842. One volume, octavo.

HENRY BOHN EDITION, London, 1845.

DOCTOR JOHNSON / His Life, Works & Table / Talk / Centenary Edition. /

London / T. Fisher Unwin / 26, Paternoster Square / MDCCCLXXXIV.

16mo. Prefatory note and sketch of Life and Works by James Macaulay, M. A., M. D.

A / LETTER / TO / SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / on the subject / of a / Future State. / By John Taylor, LL.D. / Prebendary of Westminster, Rector of Bosworth, Leicestershire, / and Minister of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

London: / Printed for T. Cadell, in the Strand. / M.DCC.LXXXVII.

Quarto pamphlet.

Half-title, title-page, dedication to his Grace William, Duke of Devonshire, reverse blank; one page, note by the Author explaining his reason for publishing this Letter; one page, poem by Brooke Boothby, Jun. To the Rev. Dr. Taylor.

Text, pp. [1]-18. Followed on pp. 19, 20, 21, by three letters of Johnson to Taylor, dated, respectively, March 18, 1752; June 17, 1783; April 12, 1784.

A / SERMON / written by the late / Samuel Johnson, L.L.D. / for the / Funeral of his Wife. / Published by the / Rev. Samuel Hayes, A. M. / Usher of Westminster-School. /

London: / Printed for T. Cadell, in the Strand. / MDCCLXXXVIII.
Small octavo.

SERMONS / ATTRIBUTED TO / SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / and / left for publication / by / John Taylor, LL.D. / Late Prebendary of Westminster, &c. / The fifth edition. /

London: / Printed for John Ebers, New Bond Street; Sharpe and Hailes, Piccadilly; and Taylor and Hessey, Fleet Street. / 1812.

Octavo, one volume, uncut, in boards.

AN / ODE / ON THE / MUCH LAMENTED DEATH / OF / DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON. / Written the 18th. December, 1784. /

London: / Printed by J. Rozea, No. 91, Wardour Street, and sold by J. Bew, / No. 28, Paternoster Row, and T. Hookham, New Bond Street, Corner / of Bruton Street. / [Price One Shilling.]

Quarto pamphlet, p. [i] title, p. [ii] blank, pp. [iii] iv "To the Public," pp. [5]-12 Ode.

JOHNSON / AND / GARRICK / [Not Published.] /

London: / Printed by Nichols, Son, and Bentley, / Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street. / 1816.

Octavo pamphlet in marbled paper covers.

With autograph of the Marchioness Dowr. of Thomond (Reynolds's niece), by whom the *jeu d'esprit* was printed and distributed. Written by Sir Joshua to illustrate a remark of his, "that Dr. Johnson considered Garrick as his property, and would never suffer anyone to praise or abuse him but himself." In the first dialogue, Sir Joshua, by high encomiums upon Garrick, draws down upon him Johnson's censure; in the second Gibbon, taking the opposite side, secures his praise.

DIALOGUE / between / Mrs. Knowles / and Dr. Johnson. /

London: / Printed by C. Stowe, Charles Street, / Hatton Garden. / 1805.

Octavo, pamphlet.

See Boswell's Life, Second Edition. Volume III, p. 84, note.

A N
O D E
ON THE

Much lamented DEATH

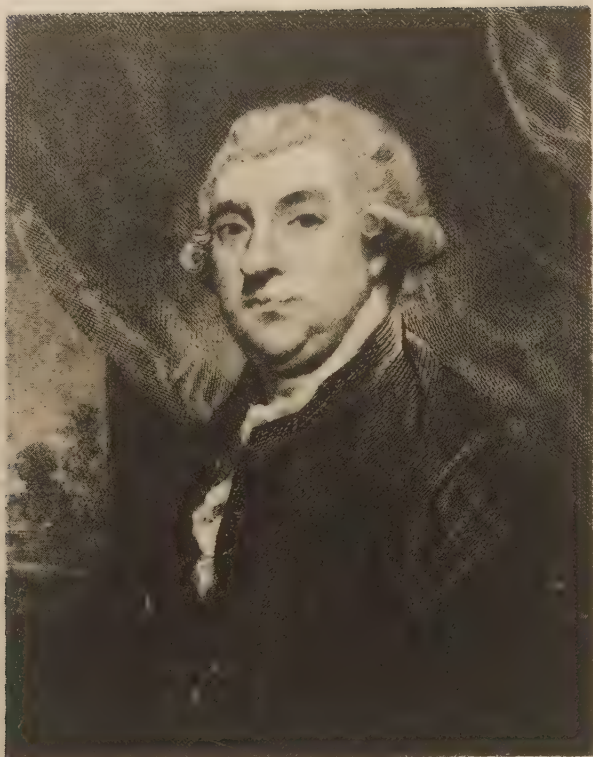
O F
DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Written the 18th DECEMBER, 1784.

L O N D O N :

Printed by J. ROZEA, No. 91, Wardour Street, and fold by J. BEW,
No. 28, Paternoster Row, and T. Hookham, New Bond Street, Corner
of Bruton Street.

[Price ONE SHILLING.]

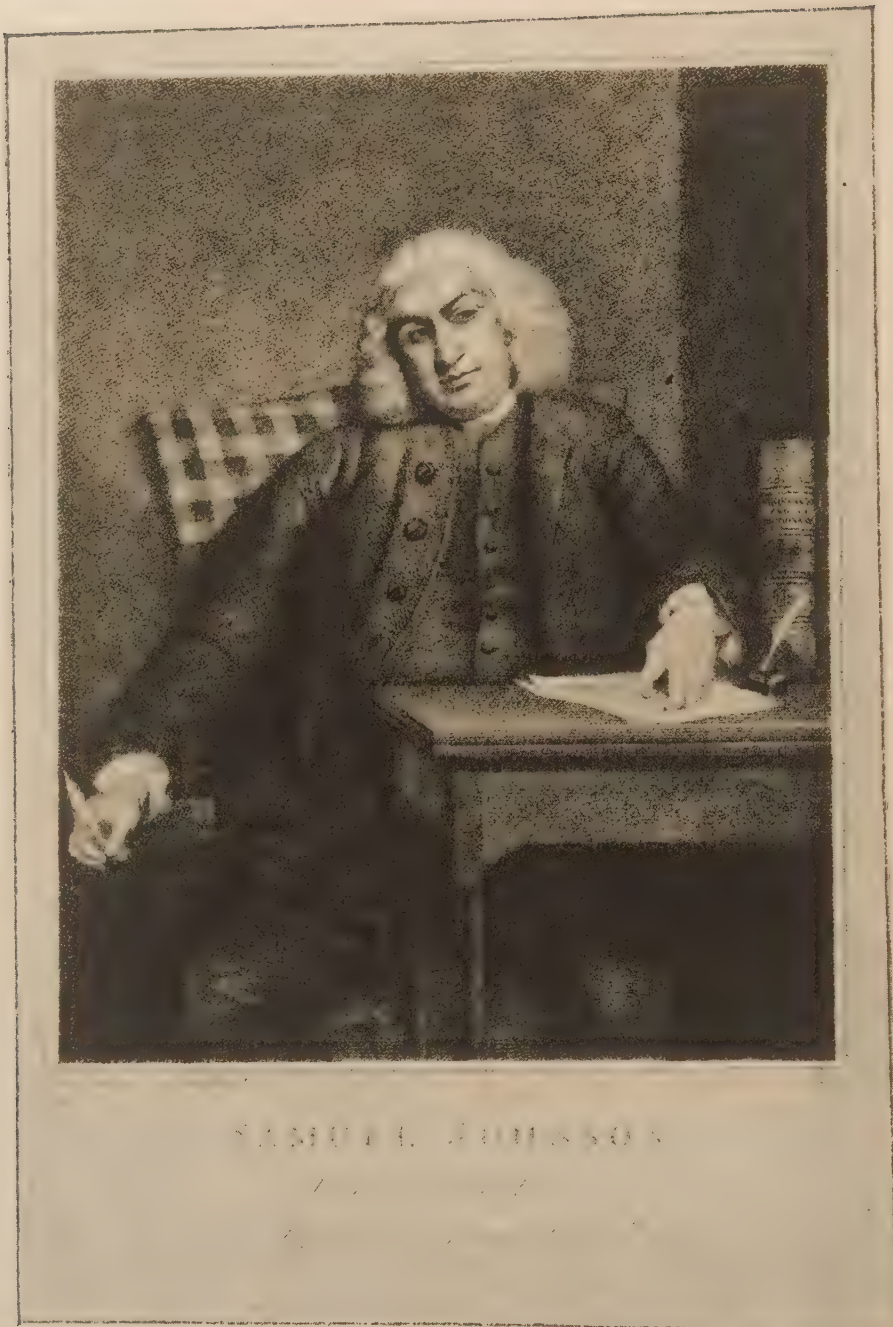


James Boswell

“A VERY quaint man, a very ludicrous man, but certainly a great man; causes and effects must be commensurable, and the Boswell of Boswell’s Johnson, that splendid and unique creation, cannot have been no more than a prying, impertinent, besotted, brainless busy-body—with a big notebook and a good memory. Men ‘don’t do such things’ as write masterpieces without a master’s ability.

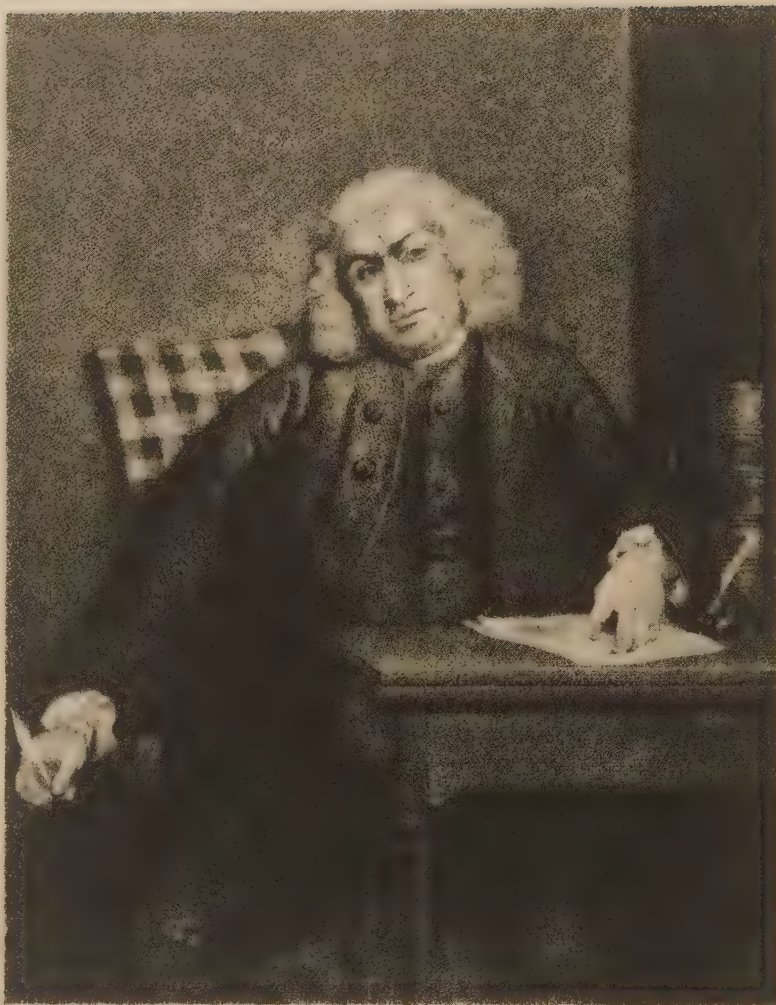
“His instinct of selection, his presentment of choice scenes, his dramatic directness, his infinitely felicitous touch upon trifles, his unrivalled skill in detail, come naturally from a man who cared so supremely for rare and savoursome experiences of life. He does not weary us with descriptions of dull dinners and reports of insipid talk, because he hated such things. . . . He relished his own rebuffs and discomfitures; as for his own weaknesses, well, he wants us to see himself also as he was, exceedingly human: no stiff, bloodless, academic person, but Boswell of the tender conscience, the good intentions, and the frequent fall. . . . What a pedant, one is inclined to say, must he be who shrinks from an honest admiration and affection for Boswell.”

—LIONEL JOHNSON.



Frontispiece to the *Immortal Life*.

"I found that I had a very perfect idea of Johnson's figure, from the portrait of him painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds soon after he had published his *Dictionary*, in the attitude of sitting in his easy chair in deep meditation, which was the first picture his friend did for him, which Sir Joshua very kindly presented to me, and from which an engraving has been made for this work."—BOSWELL.



Second Impression of Dr. Johnson's Portrait
after the First had been improved by Sir
Joshua Reynolds's suggestions. Mr. Heath
afterwards gave it a few additional
touches.

1 Send a Revise

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ALSO,
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IN GREAT-BRITAIN,
FOR NEAR HALF A CENTURY, DURING WHICH HE FLOURISHED.

By JAMES BOSWELL, Esq.

In two Volumes

a/a/

*Quo fit ut omnia
Votiva pateat veluti descripta tabella
Vita finis.* HORAT.

VOL. I

unc *unc*

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FOR CHARLES DILLY, IN THE POULTRY.
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— Quis fit ut omnis
Vatrum patet veluti descripta tabella
VITA SENIS.—

HORAT.

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Vidua patet veluti descripta tabella
VITA SENIS.* HORAT.

VOLUME THE FIRST.

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PRINTED BY HENRY BALDWIN,
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THE LIFE OF SAMUEL JOHNSON

by James Boswell, Esq:

PROOF SHEETS OF THE LIFE.

TWO HUNDRED ODD PAGES OF FIRST PROOFS OF THE LIFE, corrected by Boswell for the press.

REVISED PROOF SHEETS of the LIFE, two volumes, with Boswell's last corrections.

THE FIRST EDITION, 1791.

Two volumes, quarto. Volume one—title-page, blank reverse; pp. [iii]-vii with blank reverse, dedication to Sir Joshua Reynolds, dated London, April 20, 1791; pp. [ix]-xii advertisement, also dated London, April 20, 1791: 15 pages of Alphabetical Table of Contents to both volumes, the pages not numbered; one page of corrections and additions: pp. [1]-516 volume one of the text; pp. [1]-588 volume two of the text.

Perfect copy, uncut, top edges gilt, bound in crushed levant.

The cancels, misprints and bibliographical minutiae of the first edition have been noted by R. W. Chapman of Oxford and by Frederick A. Pottle of Yale.

ANOTHER COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION, the "*Corrections and Additions*" bound in. In old marbled boards, leather back.

PERCY FITZGERALD'S COPY of the first edition, with the "*Corrections and Additions*," extended to five volumes by the insertion of numerous plates, scraps, and notes.

THE / PRINCIPAL CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS / to the first edition of / Mr. Boswell's Life / of / Dr. Johnson. /

London: / Printed by Henry Baldwin, / for Charles Dilly in the Poultry. /
M DCC XCIII. [Price Two Shillings and Sixpence.]

Quarto, pp. [1]-16; Volume II. pp. 17-42.

"In the endeavour to render my Book more perfect, I have had the assistance not only of some of my particular friends, but of many other learned and ingenious men, by which I have been enabled to rectify some mistakes, and to enrich the Work with many valuable additions. These I have ordered to be printed separately in quarto, for the accommodation of the purchasers of the first edition."—Boswell.

THE SECOND EDITION, 1793.

Octavo, three volumes, Volume one pp. [i]-vi Dedication; pp. [vii]-xii Advertisement to the first edition; pp. [xiii]-xviii Advertisement to the second edition; pp. [*1]-*xxii Additions to Dr. Johnson's Life / recollected, and received / after the second edition was printed; pp. [*xxiii]-*xxxi A Chronological Catalogue / of the / Prose Works of Samuel Johnson, LL.D.; p. [*xxxii] blank; pp. *xxxiii-*xxxvi Corrections; p. xxxvii printed *xxxviii Additional Corrections, reverse blank; pp. [xvii]-xxxix Alphabetical Table of Contents; p. [xl] Motto from Shakespeare and extract from Dr. Johnson's letter to Mrs.

*I am much pleased with this sheet as
now arranged. As I have made a little
alteration which will shorten a note a line
or so, let me have another review sent to*

THE
L I F E
O F

SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

TO write the life of him who excelled all mankind in writing the
lives of others, and who, whether we consider his extraordinary endow-
ments, or his various works, has been equalled by few in any age,
is an arduous, and may be reckoned in me a presumptuous task.

Had Dr. Johnson written his own life, in conformity with the opinion which
he has given¹, that every man's life may be best written by himself; had he
employed in the preservation of his own history, that clearness of narration
and elegance of language in which he has embellished so many eminent per-
sons, the world would probably have had the most perfect example of
biography that was ever exhibited. But although he at different times, in a
desultory manner, committed to writing many particulars of the progress of
his mind and fortunes, he never had persevering diligence enough to form
them into a regular composition. Of these memorials a few have been
preserved; but the greater part was consigned by him to the flames, a few
days before his death.

As I had the honour and happiness of enjoying his friendship for upwards
of twenty years; as I had the scheme of writing his life constantly in view;
and he was well apprised of this circumstance, and from time to time obligingly
satisfied my inquiries, by communicating to me the incidents of his early
years; as I acquired a facility in recollecting, and was very assiduous in

¹ Idler, No. 84.

*to Joshua
Reynolds
in Leicester
Square
where I
live, &
it shall
be returned
instantly*



SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS'S HOUSE
IN LEICESTER SQUARE.

For Press, the Joseph (noted)
 particularly the numbers of the pages & other
 such small things and corrected. How much it
 that I have had this review in the edition

THE
 L I F E
 OF
 SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

TO write the life of him who excelled all mankind in writing the
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 assisted my inquiries, by communicating to me the incidents of his early
 years; as I required a facility in recollecting, and was very assiduous in

doing

Idler, No. 84.

B

recording

Note p 2 family
 instead of
 family was
 have looked
 ill. I must
 we shall
 have a very
 correct book
 Sir I have
 a few minutes
 after to
 revise came

Sir Joshua Reynolds told me at his
table, immediately after the publication of this Book,
that every word in it might be depended upon as if given
upon oath ~~for~~ ^{for} Boswell was in the habit of bringing the
proof sheets to his house previously to their being struck
off: and if any ~~man~~ of the company happened to have
been present at the conversation recorded, he requested
him or them to correct any error: and not satisfied
with this, he would run over all London for the
sake of verifying any single word that might
be disputed.

J. H. Beaumont.

Myddel Mount
Sep^r 12. 1826

Thrale from Ostick in Skie, September 30, 1773.

pp. [1]-603, Text of Volume I.

pp. [1]-634, Text of Volume II.

pp. [1]-711, Text of Volume III.

Uncut copy in original boards.

ANOTHER COPY with inscription in Boswell's handwriting, "To James Abercrombie, Esq: of Philadelphia, from his much obliged humble servant The Authour."

THE THIRD EDITION, 1799.

Octavo, four volumes, containing, in addition to the Dedication, and the Advertisements by Boswell to the first and second editions, an Advertisement to the third edition, dated April 8, 1799, by the editor of this edition, Edmond Malone, Boswell's invaluable friend.

THE FOURTH EDITION, 1804.

Octavo, four volumes, edited by Malone, whose advertisement to this edition is dated June 20, 1804.

THE FIFTH EDITION, 1807.

THE SIXTH EDITION, 1811.

The above three editions were edited by Malone, each containing additional notes, corrections, and having new letters inserted.

IRISH EDITION, 1792.

Octavo, three volumes. Unauthorized Dublin edition.

Volume I. Dublin: / Printed by John Chambers, / For R. Cross, W. Wilson, P. Byrne, A. Grueber, J. Moore, / J. Jones, W. McKensie, W. Jones, R. McAllister, / R. White, J. Rice, and G. Draper. / M,DCC,XCII.

Volume II. Dublin: / Printed by John Exshaw, / For R. Cross, etc.

Volume III. Dublin: / Printed by Robert Rhames, / For R. Cross, etc.

AMERICAN EDITION, 1807.

Octavo, three volumes. First American edition from the fifth London edition. /

Boston: / Published by W. Andrews and L. Blake. / Greenough and Stebbins, Printers. / 1807.

THE NINTH EDITION, 1822.

Octavo, four volumes. The ninth edition, revised and augmented.

London: / Printed for T. Cadell; F. C. and J. Rivington; Longman, Hurst, Rees, / Orme, and Brown; Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy; Hatchard and Son; / Ogle and Co.; G. and W. B. Whittaker; Simpkin and Marshall; / J. Collingwood; and R. Saunders. / 1822.

THE
L I F E
OF
SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

COMPREHENDING
AN ACCOUNT OF HIS STUDIES
AND NUMEROUS WORKS,
IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER;
A SERIES OF HIS EPISTOLARY CORRESPONDENCE
AND CONVERSATIONS WITH MANY EMINENT PERSONS;
AND
VARIOUS ORIGINAL PIECES OF HIS COMPOSITION,
NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED:
THE WHOLE EXHIBITING A VIEW OF LITERATURE AND
LITERARY MEN IN GREAT-BRITAIN, FOR NEAR
HALF A CENTURY, DURING WHICH HE
FLOURISHED.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

THE SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND AUGMENTED.

By JAMES BOSWELL, Esq.

Quid sit ut omnis
Votiva pateat veluti descripta tabella
VITA SENIS.

HORAT.

VOLUME THE FIRST.

L O N D O N :
PRINTED BY HENRY BALDWIN,
FOR CHARLES DILLY, IN THE POULTRY.

M DCC XCIII.

Edited by Alexander Chalmers, Scotchman, (1759-1834). London Journalist for many years.

This edition contains the advertisements to the first six editions, and "Advertisement to the Ninth Edition," signed Alex. Chalmers. June 24, 1822.

LONDON EDITION, 1823.

THE / LIFE / OF / SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / comprehending, etc. / By James Boswell, Esq. / With copious notes and biographical illustrations, / by Malone. / In four volumes. / Vol. I (II-IV.) /

London: Printed for J. Richardson and Co.; G. Offor; Thomas Tegg; / W. Sharpe and Son; G. Walker; R. Dobson; / Robinson and Co.; J. Evans and Sons; J. Jones; and J. Johnston; / Also, J. Carfrae, and J. Sutherland, Edinburgh; / And R. Griffin and Co. Glasgow. / 1823.

Octavo, in four volumes. Imprint on reverse of title-page, C. Whittingham, College House, Chiswick.

This edition contains the advertisements to the first five editions. Taken from Malone's sixth, although the notes are slightly changed. A well-printed edition.

SECOND BOSTON EDITION, 1824.

THE / LIFE / OF / SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / comprehending / etc. / by James Boswell, Esq. / (Quotation from Horace) / A New Edition / Copious notes and biographical illustrations. / By Malone. / In five volumes. / Vol. I (II-V.) /

Vol. I. Bellows Falls, Vt.: / Printed by Blake, Cutler and Co. / for / Charles Ewer and Timothy Bedlington. / 1824.

Vols. II-V. Boston: Published by Charles Ewer and Timothy Bedlington. / 1824. /

Imprint on reverse, Blake, Cutler & Co. Printers, Bellows Falls, Vt.

Twelvemo. Five volumes, uncut, in original boards as published.

OXFORD ENGLISH CLASSIC EDITION, 1826.

See illustration.

Octavo, four volumes; pp. [v]-viii, dedication; pp. [ix]-xiv, advertisements to first and second editions; pp. [xv]-xxi, chronological catalogue; p. [xxii] quotations; pp. [i]-xi; prefatory notice, Oxford, January, 1827 (not signed) by F. P. Walesby of Wadham College, Oxford; p. [xii] postscript, dated Oxford, March, 1827.—Round Robin plate—pp. [1]-394, Volume I. (Vol. II. 1-416, Vol. III. 1-395, Vol. IV. 1-393. Index, 395-428). Half-titles to each volume.

In original colored cloth covers as published.

LONDON EDITION, 1830.

THE / LIFE / OF / SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / comprehending / etc. / (Medallion woodcut portraits of Johnson and Boswell) / By James Boswell, Esq. / With copious notes and biographical illustrations / By Edmond Malone, Esq. /

THE LIFE OF
SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

BY JAMES BOSWELL, ESQ.

..... Quo fit ut omnia
Votiva pateat veluti descripta tabella
V. L. A. SENEC. HORAT.

VOLUME THE FIRST.



OXFORD,
PUBLISHED BY TALBOYS AND WHEELER; AND
WILLIAM PICKERING, LONDON.
M DCCCXXXI.



Croker's 1848 Edition.

ADVERTISEMENT TO THIS EDITION.

IN my first edition of this work, in 5 vols. 8vo., 1831, besides endeavouring to elucidate the many obscurities which Mr. Boswell had designedly left or which the lapse of time had created, I hazarded the experiment of inlaying upon the text such passages from the other biographers of Johnson as seemed necessary to fill up the long and frequent chasms which exist in Boswell's narrative. This plan afforded a more complete view of *Johnson's life*, though it gave, I must own, a less perfect one of *Boswell's work*. It had, also, as I originally feared, "a confused and heterogeneous appearance" — with the further disadvantage of not completely fulfilling its object, — for the materials turned out to be too copious to admit of a thorough incorporation. On the whole, then, the publisher thought it better in a second edition, 8 vols. 12mo., 1835, to omit from the text all extracts from other works; which were either distributed into the notes, or collected into two supplemental volumes (the 9th and 10th) under the title of *JOHNSONIANA* — Boswell's Tour to the Hebrides, Johnson's own Letters, his Notes of a Tour in Wales, and extracts from his correspondence with Mrs. Thrale, being only excepted. That edition included some corrections and many additions of my own; but it was carried through the press by the late Mr. Wright, (editor of the Parliamentary History, the Cavendish Debates, &c.) who selected the *Johnsoniana*, broke the narrative into chapters, and added some notes, which I have now marked with his name.

The present edition is formed on the same principle, for, in addition to every other motive, its shape and size required as much compression as possible. Boswell's text is, therefore, uninterrupted; but I have retained the most important biographical extracts from the Thrale correspondence, and have even found room for a few more original letters. I have also added several new notes, and have abridged, altered, and I hope improved, many of the old ones. I do not flatter myself that I have corrected all former errors, but I have at least diligently endeavoured to do so. As I think I may venture to say that my original edition revived, and in some respects extended, the public interest in Boswell's delightful work, I can desire no more than that my present revision may tend to maintain it.

J. W. CROKER.

September, 1847.

London: Published by John Sharpe, Piccadilly. / M DCCC XXX.

With half-title, The / Life / of / Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / (Quotation from Horace) / Complete in One Volume. / Chiswick: / Printed by Charles Whittingham, / College House.

Sixteenmo. One volume. Each page two columns. Printed in small, clear, readable type.

CROKER'S BOSWELL, 1831.

THE LIFE / OF / SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / including / A Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides. / by James Boswell, Esq. / A new edition. / with / numerous additions and notes, / by / John Wilson Croker, LL.D. F. R. S. / (Quotation from Horace) / In five volumes. / Vol. I (Vols. II-V) /

London: / John Murray, Albemarle-street. MDCCCXXXI.

Octavo, five volumes.

WRIGHT'S CROKER, 1835.

THE / LIFE / OF / SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / including / A Journal of his Tour to the Hebrides; / by / James Boswell, Esq. / To which are added, / Anecdotes by Hawkins, Piozzi, Murphy, / Tyres, Reynolds, Steevens, &c. / and notes by various hands. / (Quotation from Horace) / In eight volumes. / Vol. I (II-VIII) /

London: John Murray, Albemarle Street. / MDCCCXXXV.

Vols. IX and X. Titles, ditto, except that they have the words "Johnsoniana; / or," after "added," and before "Anecdotes." And "in eight volumes" reads in ten volumes. The notice is dated October 28, 1835.

In Vol. I the preface is dated Albemarle Street, Feb. 1835.

Vol. IV begins the Tour, and the advertisement is dated June 1, 1835.

Small octavo, in ten volumes, in original cloth binding.

MURRAY'S 1839 EDITION.

THE LIFE, etc.—New edition, / with numerous additions and notes, / by / The Right Hon. John Wilson Croker, M. P. / to which are added, / two supplementary volumes of Johnsoniana, / by Hawkins, Piozzi, Murphy, Tyres, Reynolds, / Malone, Nichols, Steevens, Cumberland, / and others, / and notes by various hands. / also, upwards of / fifty engraved illustrations. / In ten volumes. / Vol. I (II-X) /

London: / John Murray, Albemarle Street. / MDCCCXXXIX.

Octavo, small, ten volumes, in original cloth binding.

CROKER'S 1848 EDITION.

Large octavo, one volume, two columns to each page. Note 1, p. xi, "A few slight alterations have been made in the original preface, to suit it to the present edition—1847."

THE 1851 ILLUSTRATED EDITION.

THE LIFE, / etc. / A new edition, / elucidated by copious notes. / and / illustrated with numerous portraits, views, and / characteristic designs, engraved

[40] from

from authentic sources. / In four volumes.—Vol. I (II-IV) /

London: / Office of the National Illustrated Library, / 198 Strand.

Octavo, four volumes. Preface dated London, March, 1851. In original cloth.

CARRUTHERS'S TOUR, 1852.

THE JOURNAL / OF / A TOUR TO THE HEBRIDES / WITH SAMUEL JOHNSON,
LL.D. / By James Boswell, Esq. / containing / etc. / A new edition, / with
introduction and notes. / By Robert Carruthers. / Illustrated with numerous
portraits, views, and / characteristic designs.

London: / Office of the National Illustrated Library, / 227, Strand.

Octavo, one volume, corresponding with above set of the LIFE.

The admirable introduction by Carruthers is dated Inverness, March 29, 1852.

The above five volumes were bought by R. B. Adam* (1st) in the respective years of
their publication.

AUCHINLECK EDITION, 1874.

THE LIFE OF SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / together with / A Journal of a Tour to
the Hebrides. / By James Boswell. / A reprint of the first edition. / to which are
added / Mr. Boswell's Corrections and Additions, / Issued in 1792; the Varia-
tions of the Second Edition, with some of the Author's / Notes prepared for the
Third: the whole / edited, with new notes, / by / Percy Fitzgerald, M. A.,
F. S. A. / In three volumes. / Vol. I (II-III) /

London: / Bickers and Son, 1, Leicester Square, W. C. / 1874.

Octavo, three volumes. Dedication to Thomas Carlyle. Introductory "Proposals,"
by the Editor, dated London, May, 1874.

FITZGERALD, 1888.

SECOND EDITION with a preface by the editor, and a Boswell / bibliography by /
H. R. Tedder, F. S. A., / Librarian to the Athenaeum Club. /

London: / Swan Sonnenschein, Lowry & Co. / Paternoster Square / 1888.

Octavo, three volumes.

NAPIER'S EDITION, 1884.

THE LIFE OF / SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / together with / The Journal of a
Tour to the Hebrides / by / James Boswell, Esq. / New editions with notes and
appendices / by / Alexander Napier, M. A. / Trinity College, Cambridge, Vicar
of Holkham / Editor of the Cambridge Edition of the Theological Works of
Barrow. / Vol. I (II-IV) /

Octavo, four volumes. The Editor's Preface is dated Holkham Vicarage; Nov. 16,
1883.

Companion Volume to above—

JOHNSONIANA / Anecdotes of the late / Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / by / Mrs.
Piozzi, Richard Cumberland / Bishop Percy and others / together with / The

Diary of Dr. Campbell / and extracts from that of / Madame D'Arblay / newly collected and edited / by / Robina Napier /

London / George Bell and Sons, York Street / Covent Garden / 1884.

Octavo, one volume. The Prefatory Notice by the Editor is dated, Holkham Vicarage, Nov. 26th, 1883.

THE REYNOLDS EDITION, 1885.

THE LIFE OF / SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / and the Journal of his Tour to the Hebrides / by / James Boswell / illustrated with portraits by / Sir Joshua Reynolds / edited by / Henry Morley / LL.D. Professor of English Literature at / University College, London / in five volumes / Vol. I (II-V) /

London / George Routledge and Sons / Broadway, Ludgate Hill / New York: 9, Lafayette Place / 1885.

Octavo, five volumes.

DR. BIRKBECK HILL'S EDITION, 1887.

BOSWELL'S / LIFE OF JOHNSON / including Boswell's Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides / and Johnson's Diary of a Journey into North Wales / edited by / George Birkbeck Hill, D. C. L. / Pembroke College, Oxford / in six volumes / Volume I—Life (1709-1765). Volume II—Life (1765-1776). Volume III—Life (1776-1780). Volume IV—Life (1780-1784). Volume V—Tour to the Hebrides (1773) / and / Journey into North Wales (1774). Volume VI—Addenda, Index, Dicta Philosophi, &c. /

Oxford / at the Clarendon Press / MDCCCLXXXVII.

Octavo, six volumes.

ANOTHER COPY, extra-illustrated by R. B. Adam (1st), the pages of each volume inlaid, enlarging the size of the page to 12½x10 inches. The six volumes extended to thirty-two volumes by the insertion of hundreds of autograph letters and plates.

THE GLOVER EDITION, 1901.

THE LIFE OF / SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / By / James Boswell, Esq. / Edited by Arnold Glover of the Inner Temple / with an introduction / By Austin Dobson / with one hundred illustrations / By Herbert Railton / and many portraits / (Printer's device) / Volume first (second, third) /

Published by J. M. Dent & Co., London / New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. / MCML.

Octavo, three volumes.

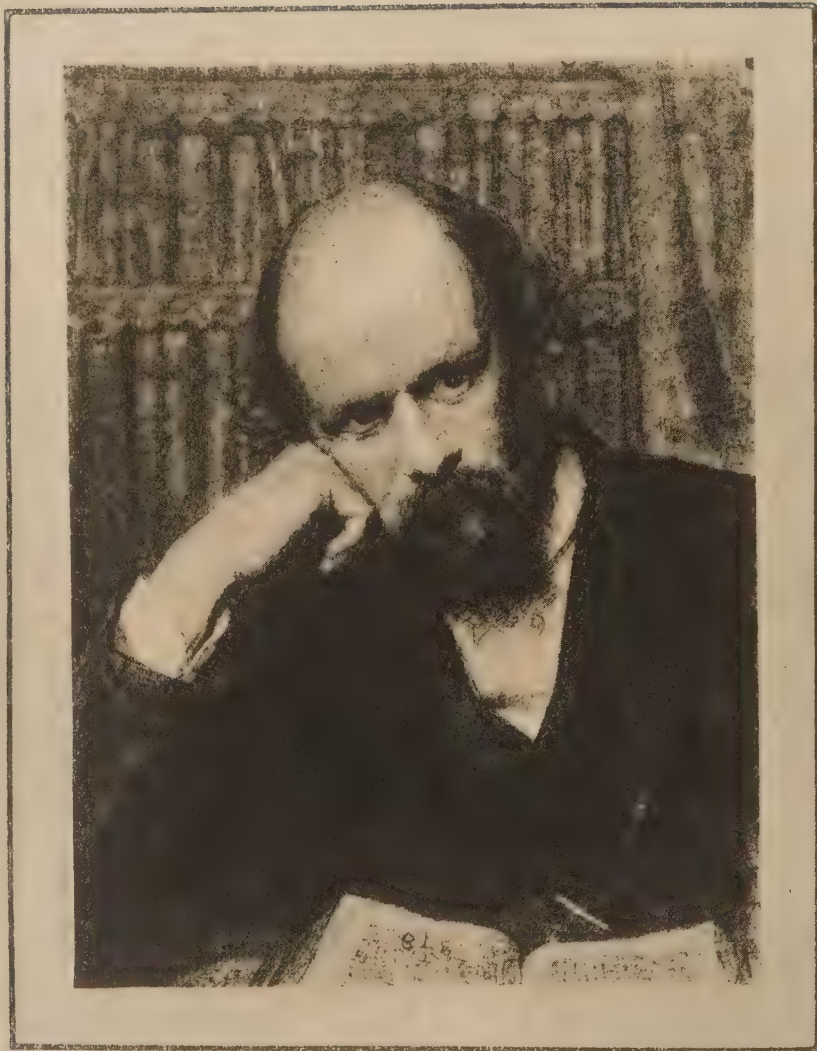
THE BIRRELL EDITION, 1903.

BOSWELL'S / LIFE OF JOHNSON / edited by / Augustine Birrell / in six volumes / Vol. I (II-VI) /

Westminster / Archibald Constable and Co., Ltd. / 1903.

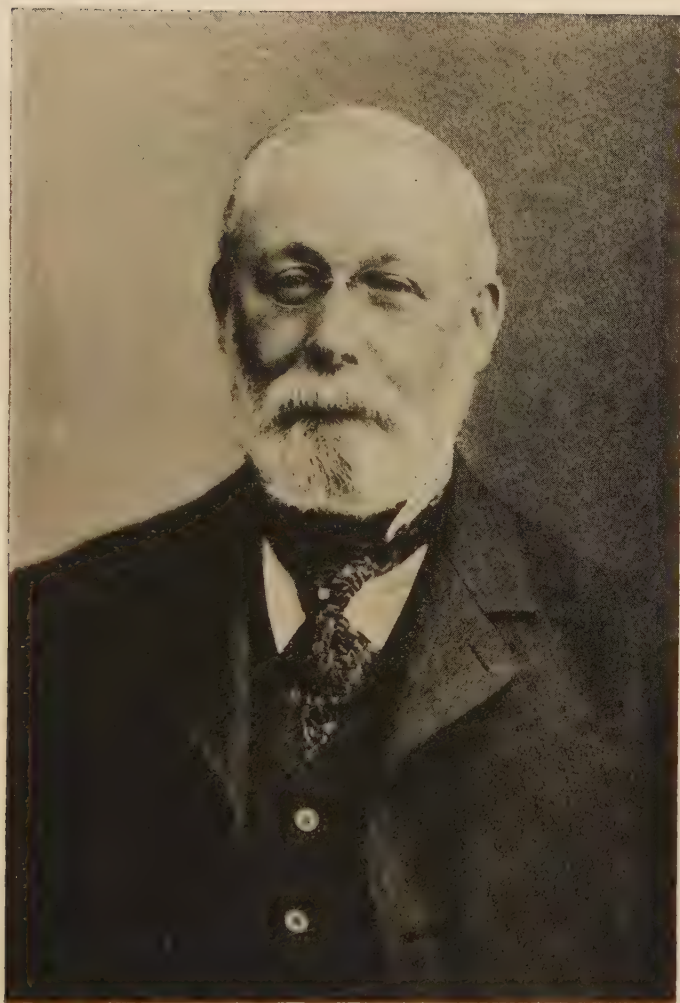
Twelvemo, six volumes.

Companion volumes—



Yours faithfully
G. Birkbeck Hill.

DR. GEORGE BIRKBECK HILL.



ROBERT BORTHWICK ADAM (1st)

BOSWELL'S / JOURNAL OF A TOUR / TO THE HEBRIDES / WITH / SAMUEL JOHNSON,
LL.D. / with notes by Scott, Croker / Chambers, and others / In two volumes /
Vol. I (II) /

Westminster / Archibald Constable and Co., Ltd. / The Old Corner Book
Store / Incorporated / Boston / 1904.

Twelvemo, two volumes.

INGPEN'S EDITION, 1907.

THE LIFE OF / SAMUEL JOHNSON / by / James Boswell / newly edited with
notes by / Roger Ingpen / (Photo) / Photo: W. Morrison, Lichfield / Copper
Half-penny (with Johnson's Head) / struck at Birmingham / Vol. I / 1709—
March 18, 1776 / with 306 illustrations / including 6 photogravure plates: Vol.
II. / (March 19, 1776—Dec. 13, 1784) / with 262 illustrations / including 6
photogravure plates /

London / Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., Amen Corner, E. C. / 1907.

Octavo, two volumes.

RE-ISSUE OF INGPEN'S EDITION. 4 vols. Boston, 1925.

TEMPLE BAR EDITION, 1922.

THE LIFE OF / SAMUEL JOHNSON / by / James Boswell / edited by / Clement
Shorter / (Medallion plate of "Temple Bar" in the Eighteenth Century) /
Volume I (II-X) /

New York / Printed for Gabriel Wells / by / Doubleday, Page and Com-
pany / Garden City, N. Y. / MCMXXII.

Octavo, ten volumes.

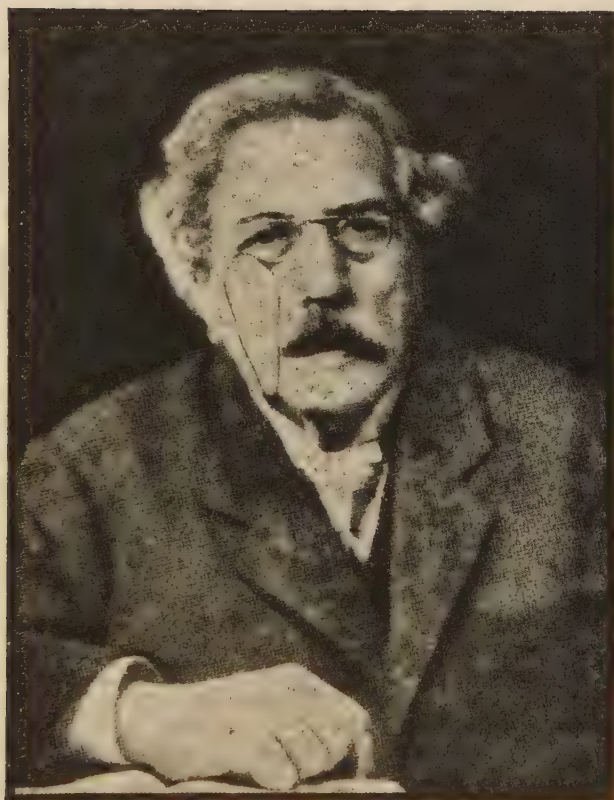
NAVARRE SOCIETY EDITION, 1924.

THE LIFE OF / SAMUEL JOHNSON / LL.D. / By James Boswell / The first
edition, 1791, reprinted verbatim with / the Appendix, "The Principal Correc-
tions and / Additions," 1793, and illustrated with twenty / photogravure etch-
ings, fifty half-tone plates, / and a facsimile autograph letter / Preface by /
Clement K. Shorter / In three volumes. / Volume the first (second, third). /

Octavo, three volumes.

EDINBURGH LIBRARY EDITION. New and Complete Edition, Carefully Revised
from the most Authentic Sources. Edited with Notes, etc. By William Wallace,
M. A. Edinburgh, W. P. Nimmo, Hay, & Mitchell. One volume.

THE TEMPLE CLASSICS EDITION. Six little volumes. Edited by Israel Gollancz,
M. A.



CLEMENT SHORTER.

THE / LIFE / OF / DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / carefully / abridged / from
Mr. Boswells large Work. / By F. Thomas, Esq. of the Inner Temple. /

London: / Printed for the Editor; / and sold by D. Brewman, New Street
Shoe Lane; / W. Locke, Red Lion Street, Holborn; and all / other booksellers. /
1792.

Octavo, one volume.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON, abridged and edited, with an Introduction by
Charles Grosvenor Osgood, Professor of English at Princeton University, 1917.

SELECTIONS FROM JAMES BOSWELL'S LIFE OF SAMUEL JOHNSON. Chosen and
Edited by R. W. Chapman, M. A., R. G. A. Oxford, 1919.

BOSWELL'S JOHNSON. The Life of Samuel Johnson by James Boswell. Abridged
and arranged by Archibald Marshall. London, 1924.

SWEDISH EDITION, 1926.

JAMES BOSWELL / SAMUEL JOHNSONS LIV / Till Svenska / med bibliografi
inledning, anmärkningar / och register / av / Harald Heyman / Fil. D: R /
1 fem delar / med talrika illustrationer / Första delen: / 1709-1753 / (andra
delen: / 1754-1768) / (Printer's monogram) /

Stockholm / Albert Bonniers Förlag.

The first two volumes of this translation that have been published.

LIFE AND CONVERSATIONS / OF / SAMUEL JOHNSON / (founded chiefly upon
Boswell) / by / Alexander Main. / With a Preface by George Henry Lewes. /
(Quotations) /

London: / Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly / 1874.

Octavo, one volume.

JAMES BOSWELL
SAMUEL JOHNSONS LIV

TILL SVENSKA
MED BIBLIOGRAFI INLEDNING. ANMÄRKNINGAR
OCH REGISTER

AV
HARALD HEYMAN
FIL. DR

I FEM DELAR
MED TALRIKA ILLUSTRATIONER

FÖRSTA DELEN:
1709—1753



STOCKHOLM
ALBERT BONNIERS FÖRLAG

TOUR TO THE HEBRIDES.

THE / JOURNAL / OF A TOUR TO THE / HEBRIDES, / with Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / By James Boswell, Esq. / containing / Some Poetical Pieces by Dr. Johnson, relative to the / Tour, and never before published; / A Series of his Conversation, Literary Anecdotes, and / Opinions of Men and Books: / with an authentick account of / The Distresses and Escape of the Grandson of / King James II. in the year 1746. /

*O! while along the stream of time, thy name
Expanded flies, and gathers all its fame,
Say, shall my little bark attendant sail,
Pursue the triumph, and partake the gale?* Pope.

(Boswell's motto, "Vraye foy"; Boswell's crest, a hooded falcon; Boswell's initials, "J. B.") /

London: / Printed by Henry Baldwin, for Charles Dilly, / in the Poultry. /
MDCCLXXXV.

Octavo. pp. [i]-vii half-title, title, and dedication to Edmond Malone, dated London, 20th September, 1785; p. [viii] quotation; pp. [1]-524; p. [525] errata and advertisement of Life.

In original boards, leather back.

With the misprint on page 121 "in-/induced"; and on page 237 the words, "the former," "the latter" for "Kings," "subjects." Page 299 has the words, "nor Mrs. Thrale."

ANOTHER COPY of the first edition with pp. 121, 237, and 299 as above.

ANOTHER COPY with "induced" correct, and "Kings," "subjects," substituted for "the former," "the latter." This copy is extra-illustrated by the insertion of many choice engravings and a few autograph letters.

COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION WITH EDMOND MALONE'S AUTOGRAPH CORRECTIONS for the second edition. These corrections have been commented upon in the noteworthy 1924 edition of R. W. Chapman of Oxford. This copy measures 9x5¼ inches, an uncut copy.

DUBLIN EDITION, 1785. Unauthorized Dublin edition. Octavo, similar to the London edition, with the errata corrected. The final leaf, printed in full, advertising Boswell's Life of Johnson.

THE
JOURNAL
OF A TOUR TO THE
HEBRIDES,

WITH
SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.
By JAMES BOSWELL, Esq.

CONTAINING
Some Poetical Pieces by Dr. JOHNSON, relative to the
Tour, and never before published;
A Series of his Conversation, Literary Anecdotes, and
Opinions of Men and Books:

WITH AN AUTHENTICK ACCOUNT OF
The Distresses and Escape of the GRANDSON of
KING JAMES II. in the Year 1746.

O! while along the stream of time, thy name
Expanded flies, and gathers all its fame,
Say, shall my little bark attendant sail,
Pursue the triumph, and partake the gale? POPE.



LONDON:
PRINTED BY HENRY BALDWIN, FOR CHARLES BILLY,
IN THE POULTRY.
MDCCLXXXV.

THE
JOURNAL
OF A TOUR TO THE
HEBRIDES,
WITH
SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

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Some Poetical Pieces by Dr. JOHNSON, relative to the
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WITH AN AUTHENTICK ACCOUNT OF

The Distresses and Escape of the GRANDSON of
KING JAMES II. in the Year 1746.

THE SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND CORRECTED.

O! while along the stream of time, thy name
Expanded flies, and gathers all its fame,
Say, shall my little bark attendant sail,
Pursue the triumph, and partake the gale? POPE.



LONDON:
PRINTED BY HENRY BALDWIN,
FOR CHARLES DILLY, IN THE FOULTRY.
MDCCLXXV.



Remarks by James Boswell on Johnson's *Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland*.
Above is handwriting of Edmond Malone.

Remarks

On the Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland

P 1. I thank you for the very handsome manner in which you are pleased to speak of me.

P 3 l 4. from the bottom Reg. My Journal has it Reg.

P 3 l 5. the whole island as you have been writing of the island of Heith, would it not be clearer to say the whole island of Britain. a moment's recollection indeed obviates any mistake. But on the first reading it struck me as if Inchkeith had once belonged to two things. This may be foolish enough.

St. Andrews excellent.

P 7 l 2. Colonel Haines when he said there were but two trees in the County of Hife must have been popular or very ignorant. At several seats there are old trees. I am assured there are some very fine ones at Leely, the seat of the family of Mothes. Langtons Lady or Counsellor Ppy's notes in law will inform you.

P 17. At the bottom. your doubt goes too far. as you travelled along the coast, you saw no trees between Edinburgh and England. But several were set before the timon which are now very stately. I allow that few were set. At Inverary and Ardnamurchan you saw some large old trees which were set. But indeed they are not between Edinburgh & England. I am glad that the west of Scotland has not been so severely lacerated by you; though I will fairly give you an anecdote which I had the other day from Mr. Hay Campbells an Advocate here. About the beginning of this century his Grandfather planted some trees within four miles of Glasgow. He was then blind with a quite serene; and the people

in the neighbourhood said that his blindness had
affected his judgement, so as to make him imagine
that trees would grow there. your observations
on the nakedness of Scotland are just, and if they
had not been so precisely pointed no man could
have contravened them.

Aberdethick 4th excellent

P. 23. Q. Do you call it the afternoon before dinner?

Lord Monboddo was treated perhaps more gently
than he deserves from you upon the whole.
However he was very agreeable to you that
day but in strict order of time it was not his
magnanimity that drew you; for you did not
like him much, from what you had formerly
seen of him.

P. 26. at top Old & new Aberdeen are not governed by
the same Magistrates. The new town is a royal
Borough. The old is only a Borough of Barony.
Mr Boyd Lord Errol's brother was Provost of it.

P. 32. at top Should it not be "the course of Education in
Scotland." for as the passage now stands it
seems to refer only to Aberdeen; though you
mean our education in general. I am the
more anxious as to this, because you mention
the Advocates - and you must know that
the attornies of Aberdeen set up a claim to
that title, because James VI by mistake addressed
a letter to one of them as Advocate in Aberdeen.
Aberdeen excellent. your observations on degrees
should satisfy every body.

P. 35. I do not think we travelled over the buried
Batale. If I recollect right we were told of it
at Mr. Frazer's. A calamity of the same kind
happened

happened to an estate in the county of Moray.

The Duller of Buchan Great-rainding.

P 40. l. 11. Is going backward to a depth right? Does not a depth mean downwards?

P 41. l. 13 Should it not be Ladies & Gentlemen? Ladies ~~do~~ not come alone to the Duller.

P 42. l. 2 for Strachton & Strichen.

P 42. l. 8 Earl Tipton has a magnificent house near Banff might you not have shown that you did not mean to disagree, & do by maintaining that you did not come to Scotland to look at fine places. Perhaps there is no occasion for this. Earl Tipton has been my choice & I have had many of his pictures which probably gave rise to this remark.

P 43. You are certainly mistaken as to the windows in Scotland seldom having wipers and bullies all most all the houses in 1790 and all the good houses that I can recollect have them. Indeed I never gave much attention to this till I read your journey. Might not the observation be reversed? The mistake if it is one, has produced valuable reflections.

In p 44 & 45 Again excellent (But I shall) henceforth not to quibble you with repetitions of my applause.

P 50. l. 3 from the bottom Forthabers is between Queen & Regent.

P 52. Is Tipton not Governor of St. George? He commanded, because his Regt then lay there.

P 54. I have described the place with an English race, not so well (Ilywiforeman)

P 664 37 your observation is in general striking. But is not the illustration by Schimeana & Hollentols too strong. There was much sumptuousness in some of our great families before the Union.

P 591 14 Is not "leave behind him every thing but himself" liable to an Irish construction?

P 61 13 for this with or this with

P 61 14 should it not be the Peak of Desay to make it more intelligible, especially on the continent?

Loughsall Fall of Fiers Excellent

P 71 1 ult dele St The Fort was named after George II.

P 72 16. There is all a communication by water all the way to Inverness. But as there is for the greatest part, the passage perhaps quite right as it stands.

P 74 17 for Glinmollison or Gleanmorrison

P 89 for Glen sheal & Glen sheal also dele 5 at the end of Anchnasheal. I believe its inhabitants should be written Macraas

your thoughts on the highlands from p 80 to p 104 are masterly indeed.

P 104 13 or Anchnasheal & Macraas.

* P 107 at the bottom for Alas should be very thankful for your kindness

P 116 & Portachatachan.

P 118 19 & Portachatachan.

P 119 In the appendix to Gordon's Itinerary Septentrional

an account is given of Customs & Feeling & ceremonial being
united among the northern nations.
P. 123 L. 8. Did not you see the women at their meals as well
as the men? I take their diet to be the same, strong
liquor excels it?

Phil's from the bottom I do not think it is hooking
chase. They make chase enough of their own.

My wife was delighted with the conclusion of
Parasay on page 149. But it has occurred to me
that if I could have found an *Ulysses* may be
construed as and altogether delicate to the Land?

P 150 to the only inn of the island - does not agree with
p 120 p 18 - one inn at Scorsor (it should be Scorsset)
Might not some that p rogues lay hold of this in
a Traveller so rigidly exact as you are. I believe
the largest Inn of the is at Dunvegan that & the
two which you have mentioned are the only Inns
properly so called. There are many huts where
whisky is sold.

P 143. "They are content with their country & faithful to their sheeps (dele &) and yet uninfected with the fever of emigration." So yet a good word here, should it not be still or some other expression. Content and faithful yet uninfected &c. No wonder they are uninfected when content & faithful. This may occur to a heedless reader from one sense of the word yet. (A remark by my wife) would as yet be clearer.

Page 167 Chenue There is a little anachronism. It was not Ulinish's boatmen, but those who rowed us from Scores on Saturday 25 Sept^r who asked about your genealogy. This however is immaterial.

P 168 at top I neglected to remark that you are mistaken in saying the water was calm. The sea was pretty rough; and you may remember your spurs were lost.

P 173. 13 from the bottom of Cornichalaachan.

Your allusion to the Gothic Roman is on p 174 & p 173 is admirable.

P 175 18. Cornichalaachan.

P 175 at the bottom Mr McPherson is minister of St. Peter's and locksmen of Calig.

P 184 12 Is the description of helf accurate? Is not helf the sea weed after it is calined? are not its ashes only ingredients in the composition of glass? as in the composition of soap & St. Peter's some other substances? upon recollection I find that helf is in common language used for the weed in its original state. They talk of cutting helf.

P 192 14 I do not find the word crate in your dictionary.

P 193 at the top Does not like a citizen at a bustling feast seem to represent him as an image of longevity? as like an eagle. If a citizen should eat hustle as constantly as a village eats oaten cakes would he live as long?

From p 195 to p 230 you are capital. I am persuaded the thing must have felt his knowledge enlarged and his feelings roused.

P 240. Catch word at the bottom for I heard & flaving.

P 241 15. Should there not be a point of interrogation after husband?

From p 241 to p 245 your observation on religion should

do good?

(17)

P245 you have touched the political evils of the
islanders with a very soft address.

P248 I am sorry to see how your great powers of mind
can expand and illustrate a subject. The second sight
was henceforth to be at least treated with attention
by thinking & unprejudiced men.

P252. 16. I believe all the ministers in Shy are natives
Mr. Macpherson who told you he was resolved
not to believe, was born at Oshy. So he did
not come to Shy & resolved — I am wrong.
He was born in the island of Barra.

P256. at the bottom. Is it right to change the tense?
is labouring. are 202.

Your reflections on Highland Learning on
the Bards and on O'Shan amount to demonstration
only on page 274 if any can be found right
have been omitted; for I take it to be certain
that some wandering Bards are inserted
in Singal. And on page 275 you are mistaken
in saying "it was never said that any of them
could recite six lines." Some of them do actually
recite many more.

P277 13. Whiffing inaccurate. We did not leave
Shy in short that was taking in help. It
was a boat from Shy in which a Gentleman
had come in quest of an emigrant who owed
him money. But before he came the emigrant
was sailed. On the same page you treat
the storm too lightly. Oh and all the islanders
thought we were really in danger.

I observe you sometimes write Erre
and sometimes Carre one or other only must
be right.

P286 1 D. for Breacraig or Breacachach.

Page 296

P 296. (erroneously printed 226) This page I believe
will make me yet go to the prophetic island.
But I must have instructions from you
in writing.

P 307 L 11 for twentieth & second?

P 305. Penult are you sure it was Maless
~~that~~ who told the caller? Was he one of
the conspirators?

are pages 266 & 308 perfectly consistent as to the
suppression of pompous funerals. Does not the
one passage or the other require
modification?

P 308 L 1 for Dronat & Dronat, & for Finola
Finola.

P 318 L 15 for more & more or more the more
for Mary.

Null very instructive. acti labores sunt
parundi. While I read your account.

P 329 L 13 Another little inaccuracy. The males
was not on board that night. He was
with Maighabrie & the
sailors were our best deliverers.
Maighabrie is spell as I have written
it, having the same compound of letters
as Colquhoun. We have several names
in Scotland where that spelling is found
Inchbreneth as beautiful as any
thing in fiction. Yet all exactly true,
except the unconsiderable circumstance
that we were met by Sir Allan when
we

we landed. we found him in the house
or hut. This however is nothing. I figure
to myself how many amiable readers will
enjoy us at Inchtenneth.

P 335. P 3. plentiful & delicate the same phrases
is used p 297 (all) for the tables of the technique
of sky. would it be better to vary it as to one
of them. If you think so, I insist that
Sir Allan shall retain it.

P 339. At the death of my wife wept much.
I was deeply affected, though I shed no tears.
As Tacitus says, Feminae luger honestum est
non meminisse

P 348. The evening sail very fine.

P 346. I are now reading that illustration
inland. I cannot express the grandeur
of soul which this passage inspires. I
should think numbers would visit Iona
to feel it fully.

P 349 P 17. for Stones & Stone.

P 350. at the top might not a better word than
blackest be found for the enmity of violating
an oath on the black stone?

P 350 P 7. For Stones & Stone.

P 359. your observations on the Castles in the
Hebrides excellent.

P 369. I am not conscious of the truth of your
observation that the Scots represent every
thing as dearest than it is. I do not recollect
instances.

P 370. I am glad to find the Grand Mischance
preserved. I remembered it imperfectly.
Why

My Journal stops at Lockbury's; I know not how But I am continuing it, and you shall read it when we meet.

375. your account of education in Scotland is just. I repeated it to Lord Monboddo. He is right said he.

P 377 Is what places remarkable & already described
did you find between Glasgow & Auchincloch
I expected to have found something said of
the Royal Castle of Dunderald. Where you
made me laugh so much with your jokes
on King Bob.

P³⁷⁷. No. for sister & sister in law. No sample
and I are married to two sisters.

P 377 113 Auchinloch has no particular claim to the denomination of a Stonyfield by which is meant a field much covered with loose pebbles such as we frequently see. But Auchinloch is a Stonyfield & Auchinloch signifies a field of flagstones. Now the red rocks there are generally composed of thin strata of flags.

You have done Australia much
honour and I hope have overcome my
father who has never forgiven your
warmth for monarchy & Episcopacy ~~and~~
~~will not be able to resist the influence of the~~
I am curious to see how your graces
will operate upon him.

P. 279 last line. Why do you call yourself Pendant.
P. 280 Broadwood deserves attention and

0200 Bradwood deserves attention and

you have insured your recovery.

900 more concluding paragraph rather
900 modest.

The more I read your Journey
the more satisfaction I receive. That
the canvas should glow with your rich
store of colours, was to be expected.
But it is wonderful to consider
the number & variety of minute objects
which you have exactly delineated.
There is in general much entertainment
But I can hardly conceive how in so short
a time you acquired the knowledge of
so many particulars.

BOSWELL'S CREST AND MOTTO

The first of the family of Boswell or Bosville, is said to have been a Norman, and to have come to Scotland in the reign of Malcolm III. Of them is descended Boswell of Balmuto in Fife, the chief of the name who got these lands by marrying the heiress of Glen of Balmuto.

David Boswell of Balmuto, 11th of the descent of that ancient family, married secondly the Lady Margaret Sinclair, daughter of William, Earl of Orkney and Caithness, by whom his eldest son Thomas was in great favor with James IV from whom he obtained a grant of the Barony of Auchinleck then in the crown by recognition.

ARMS QUARTERLY.

1. *Argent, on a fess sable. Three cinquefoils of the field for Boswell of Balmuto; and for distinction in a dexter colour azure; a ship at anchor, her sails furled and oars erected in saltire within a double treasure or, on account of the descent of the family from William, Earl of Orkney and Caithness.*

2. *Or, a saltire and chief gules; and in a dexter colour argent, a lion rampant azure, as descended from Alexander, 2nd Earl of Kincardine.*

3. *Or, a lion rampant gules surmounted of a ribband sable for Abernethy.*

4. *As the first. Over all, dividing the quarters a cross engrailed sable for Sinclair and in surtout an escutcheon argent charged with three bars sable.*

CREST, *a Falcon proper hooded gules, fessed and belled Or, standing on a block argent.*

MOTTO. *Vraye Foy.*

SUPPORTERS, *Two grey hounds proper, each having a collar sable, charged with three cinquefoils argent, with a chain thereto affixed passing between the forelegs and reflexed over the back, Or.*

"THE TOUR" (continued).

THE SECOND EDITION, 1785. Octavo, pp. [i]-vii half-title, title, dedication to Edmond Malone; p. [viii] advertisement, dated London, 20th Dec. 1785; pp. [ix]-xx contents; p. [xxi] blank; [p. xxii] quotation; pp. [1]-528; pp. [529]-534 appendix; p. [535] advertisement of forth-coming Life.

In boards, leather back and corners. The leaves measure 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ x5.

For changes made in the second edition see R. W. Chapman's *Tour*, p. xvii.

THE THIRD EDITION, 1786. Octavo, pp. [i]-iii dedication; pp. [iv]-v advertisement, dated London, 15th Aug. 1786; [v]-xv contents; [xvi] quotation; pp. [1]-436; pp. [437]-442 appendix; p. [443] advertisement of Life.

With p. v of Boswell's advertisement as changed after cancel.

ANOTHER COPY, uncut leaves except top, with the insertion throughout of the Rowlandson caricatures.

Page v of Boswell's advertisement is in the original state before cancellation.

ANOTHER COPY with the 1791 Map.

THE FOURTH EDITION, 1807. This edition, octavo, has a frontispiece portrait of Boswell, an index and a few additional notes, presumably by Edmond Malone.

Uncut copy, in boards, leaves measuring 9x5½ inches.

THE FIFTH EDITION, 1812. Twelvemo, printed as a small size edition by C. Baldwin, Printer, for T. Cadell and W. Davies, London.

THE SIXTH EDITION, 1813. Octavo, a reprint of the fourth edition.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION, 1810. Octavo, on title-page, "From the London edition, revised and corrected by the Author." Philadelphia: / published by John F. Watson, / No. 98, South Second Street. / 1810.

Advertisement pp. [vi]-viii dated Philadelphia, May, 1810.

DENT'S EDITION. Twelvemo. No. 387 of Everyman's Library. London & Toronto / J. M. Dent & Sons / Ltd. New York / E. P. Dutton & Co. First issue, 1909. Reprinted 1910, 1914, 1920. Introduction by E. R. 1909.

For other editions of Boswell's Tour to the Hebrides see under the editions of the LIFE.

THESIS IN CIVIL LAW. Disputatio Juridica, / Ad Tit. X. Lib. XXXIII. Pand. / De Supellectile Legata: / Quam / Favente Numine, / Ex Auctoritate Clarissimae Consultissimi Viri, / D. Alexandri Lockhart / De Craig-house, / Inclytae Facultatis Juridicae Decani; / nec non / Ex ejusdem Facultatis consensu et decreto, / pro Advocati munere consequendo, / publicae disquisitioni subjecit / Jacobus Boswell, Auct. & Resp. / Ad Diem 26. Julii, Hora Locoque Solitis. / Edinburgi: / Apud Alexandrum Kincaid Typographum Regium. / MDCCLXVI. Quarto, in parchment covers.

DORANDO, / A SPANISH TALE. / (Quotation in French from Cochin) / London, / Printed for J. Wilkie at the Bible in St. Paul's / Churchyard. Sold also by J. Dodsley in / Pall-Mall, T. Davies in Russell-Street / Covent-Garden, / And by the Booksellers of Scotland. / M.DCC.LXVII. Quarto, with half-title, 50 pages. A large paper copy.

THE / ESSENCE / OF THE / DOUGLAS CAUSE. / To which is subjoined, / Some observations / on a / Pamphlet lately published, / intitled, / Considerations / on the / Douglas Cause. / London: / Printed for J. Wilkie, in St. Paul's Church Yard. / MDCCLXVII. / [Price Two Shillings.] Octavo pamphlet. (Without *Observations*.)

AN / ACCOUNT / OF / CORSICA, / The Journal of a Tour / to that Island; / and Memoirs of / Pascal Paoli. / By James Boswell, Esq; / Illustrated with a New and Accurate Map of Corsica. / (Latin quotation) / (Vignette) / Glasgow, / Printed by Robert and Andrew Foulis for / Edward and Charles Dilly in the Poultry, London; / MDCCLXVIII.

THE THIRD EDITION corrected, 1769.

DORANDO.

A

SPANISH TALE.

—Lydorum quidquid Etruscos
Incoluit fines, nemo generosior est te; HOR.

Soon after this, the prince Carlos Dorando died, and was carried in great funeral pomp to the tomb of his ancestors.

The family of Arvidoso would not yet give over their designs upon the wealth of Dorando. Its prince was then in minority, and he had several guardians of high rank and character, but so extravagantly keen to aggrandize their pupil, that they grasped at a tempting appearance, without perceiving that it was only a bubble raised by the breath of malignity.—They fondly wished to commence a process of *Partus Suppositio*, against Don Ferdinand; and to make enquiries for it, they sent privately to Paris Don ^{Dorando} Stivalbo, a lawyer, who lay under great obligations to the family of Arvidoso, and was pre-

H

BRITISH ESSAYS / IN FAVOUR OF THE / BRAVE CORSICANS: / by / several hands. /
Collected and Published / By James Boswell, Esq:
London, 1769.

BOSWELL'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE HONOURABLE ANDREW ERSKINE and his
Journal of a Tour to Corsica. Edited by Dr. G. B. Hill. London, 1879.

THE JOURNAL OF A TOUR TO CORSICA; and Memoirs of Pascal Paoli, by James
Boswell, Esq. edited with an Introduction by S. C. Roberts. Cambridge, 1923.

THE / DECISION / OF THE / COURT OF SESSION, / UPON THE QUESTION OF /
LITERARY PROPERTY; / in the cause / John Hinton of London, Bookseller, Pur-
suer; / against / Alexander Donaldson and / John Wood, Booksellers in Edin-
burgh, and James Meurose, / Bookseller in Kilmarnock, Defenders. / Published
by / James Boswell, Esq; Advocate, / One of the Counsel in the Cause. /

Edinburgh: / Printed by James Donaldson, / for Alexander Donaldson, and
sold at / his Shops, No. 48 St. Paul's Church-yard, London, and Edinburgh; /
and by all the Booksellers in Scotland. / M.DCC.LXXIV.

Quarto pamphlet.

A / LETTER / TO / ROBERT MACQUEEN / LORD BRAXFIELD, / on his promotion /
to be one of the Judges / of the / High Court of Justiciary. /

Edinburgh: / Printed in the Year M,DCC,LXXX. /

Sold by all the Booksellers.

Octavo pamphlet in fours, with half-title, pp. [5]-39.

CROKER'S BOSWELL / and / Boswell. / Studies in the "Life of Johnson." By /
Percy Fitzgerald, M. A., F. S. A. / (Quotation) /
London . . . 1880.

LIFE OF / JAMES BOSWELL / (of Auchinleck) / with an account of / his sayings,
doings, and writings / by / Percy Fitzgerald, M. A., F. S. A. / Author of "The
Life of Garrick," "Fatal Zero," Etc. / with four portraits. / In two Volumes.
—Vol. I. (II.) /

New York / D. Appleton & Company / 1891.

A / CRITICAL EXAMINATION / of / Dr. G. Birkbeck Hill's / "Johnsonian"
Editions / issued by the Clarendon Press, Oxford / By Percy Fitzgerald, M. A.,
F. S. A. / Author of the "Life of James Boswell"; Editor, "Boswell's John-
son". /

London - - - - MDCCCXCVIII.

BOSWELL'S / AUTOBIOGRAPHY / By / Percy Fitzgerald, M. A., F. S. A. /
Author of "The Life of James Boswell," Etc. / (Printer's device) /
London: Chatto & Windus / MDCCCCXII.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON in one large volume. Edited by Percy Fitzgerald.
London, 1897.

BOSWELL / THE BIOGRAPHER / by / George Mallory / with a portrait by George
Dance, R. A. /
London / Smith, Elder & Co., 15 Waterloo Place / 1912.
Octavo, one volume.

JAMES BOSWELL by W. Keith Leask. Published by Oliphant Anderson & Ferrier,
Edinburgh and London, 1896.

A / POETICAL AND CONGRATULATORY / EPISTLE / to James Boswell, Esq. / on
his / Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides. / With the celebrated / Dr. Johnson. /
By Peter Pindar, Esq. / (Quotation from Homer) /
London: / Printed for G. Kearsley, at Johnson's Head, No. 46, Fleet
Street. / MDCCLXXXVI.
Quarto, 22 pages. With half-title. Also Third Edition. 1786.

A POETICAL REVIEW OF THE LITERARY AND MORAL CHARACTER OF THE LATE
SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D., by John Courtenay, London, 1786.

ANECDOTES OF THE LEARNED PIG, 1786.

BOZZY AND PIOZZI, or, the British Biographers, 1786.

A POETICAL EPISTLE from the Ghost of Dr. Johnson to his four friends—1786.

EPISTLE TO JAMES BOSWELL, Esq. occasioned by his long-expected, and now
speedily-to-be-published Life of Dr. Johnson, 1790.

BOSWELL'S ODE—

Ode / by / Dr. Samuel Johnson / to / Mrs. Thrale, / upon their supposed
approaching nuptials. / (Quotation from Horace) /
London: / Printed for R. Faulder, New-Bond-Street. / MDCCLXXXIV.
Quarto, 16 pages, with half-title.

A Scurvy Thing. Authorship of Ode imputed to Boswell, and of preface
to Wilkes.

MISCELLANEA NOVA; / containing, / amidst a variety of other matters / curious
and interesting, / Remarks on Boswell's Johnson; / with considerable additions, /
and some new anecdotes of that extraordinary / character: / A Critique on
Bürger's Leonora; / etc. / By S. Whyte and his son, E.-A. White. /
Dublin: - - - - 1801.
Octavo, one volume.

BOSWELLIANA. /
Octavo, 27 pages, paper covers. (Editor, Lord Houghton.)

BOSWELLIANA / The Commonplace Book / of James Boswell / With a memoir
and annotations / by the / Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D. / Historiographer of the
Royal Historical Society, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland,
and Corresponding Member of / the Historical Society of New England. / And
introductory remarks by the Right Honorable Lord Houghton. /
London / Printed for the Grampian Club. / 1874.

ANOTHER COPY with some additions to title-page only, 1876.

JOHNSON'S LAUREL: / or, / Contest / of the / Poets. / A / Poem. /
London: / Printed for S. Hooper, No. 212, High Holborn, facing /
Southampton-Street, Bloomsbury-Square. / M DCC LXXXV. / [Price one shilling.]
Quarto pamphlet, 10 pages.

TWO / DIALOGUES; / containing / a comparative view / of the / Lives,
Characters, and Writings, / of / Philip, / the late Earl of Chesterfield, / and /
Dr. Samuel Johnson. /
London: / Printed for T. Cadell, in the Strand. / M.DCC.LXXXVII.
Octavo, in original boards. By William Hayley. (A cheap dog.)

MORE LAST WORDS / of / Dr. Johnson. / Etc. / By Francis Barber. / (Third
Edition) / London: / - - M.DCC.LXXXVII.

THE WITTICISMS, ANECDOTES, / JESTS, AND SAYINGS, / of / Dr. Samuel John-
son, / during / the whole course of his life. / Collected / from Boswell, Piozzi,
Hawkins, Baretti, Beauclerk, / Sir Joshua Reynolds, / and other Gentlemen in
the Habits of Intimacy with the Doctor. / And / a full account / of / Dr.
Johnson's Conversation with the King. / To which is added, / A great Number
of Jests, / In which the most distinguished Wits of the present Century bore
a Part. / By J. Merry, Esq. of Pembroke College. / (Quotation) / The second
edition, greatly improved. / London, - - - - 1793.

LETTERS / BETWEEN / THE HONOURABLE / ANDREW ERSKINE, / AND JAMES
BOSWELL, ESQ: /

London: / Printed for Samuel Chandler; / For W. Flexney, near Gray's-
Inn-Gate, Holborn. / MDCCLXIII.

Octavo, one volume.

LETTERS / OF / JAMES BOSWELL, / addressed to the Rev. W. J. Temple. / Now
first published from the original mss. / With an introduction and notes. /

London: / Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street, Publisher in Ordinary
to Her Majesty. / 1857.

Octavo, one volume.

LETTERS OF / JAMES BOSWELL / to the Rev. W. J. Temple / with an introduction
by / Thomas Seccombe / (Printer's device) /

London / Sidgwick & Jackson, Ltd. / 3 Adam Street, Adelphi, W. C. / 1908.

Octavo, one volume.

LETTERS / OF / JAMES BOSWELL / Collected and edited / By Chauncey
Brewster Tinker / Sterling Professor of English Literature / in Yale Uni-
versity. /

Put my letters in a book neatly.

BOSWELL TO TEMPLE

In two Volumes: Volume I / 29 July 1758—29 November 1777 / (Volume
II / 8 January 1778—19 May 1795) /

Oxford / at the Clarendon Press / M DCCCC XXIV.

Octavo, two volumes.

YOUNG BOSWELL / Chapters on / James Boswell the Biographer / based largely
on new material / By / Chauncey Brewster Tinker / (Printer's device) / with
many illustrations /

The Atlantic Monthly Press / Boston (1922)

ONE OF SEVERAL NOTES WRITTEN BY BOSWELL ON THE FLY-LEAVES OF THE
UNIVERSAL SCOTS ALMANACK, Edinburgh, 1784—

*12 July 1784 travelled from London to Coventry with Mr. John Hillday an
eminent hatter at Atherston Warwickshire—Has sold 13000 of them in a year.*

*Points of similarity which he said a Man might travel all his life & not find.
Wife Montgomerie.*

Her family consumptive though she not.

Five children.

*A Governess Miss Crossley from Mrs. Stevenson's London—well looked—
fine bosom—elegant in dress—uses many perfumes—fond of admiration—writes
many letters—teaches french & musick—is a little harsh to his daughters. A
pretty maid who opens the window shutters every morning.*

Mr. Johnson told me in going
to Golan from Stockholm 22
Sept 1777 that the way the
Plan of his Dictionary came to
be addressed to Lord Chester-
field was this. He had reg-
istered to write it by the time
appointed. Dodley sugges-
ted a desire to have it
addressed to R. C. Mr. J. was
loath of this as an excuse
for delay that it might
be better done perhaps &
let Dodley have his desire.
Mr. Johnson said to his friend
Dr. Bathurst. Now if any good
comes of my addressing the
Lord it will be ascribed
to deep policy & address, when
in fact it was only a coun-
til excuse for laziness.

At night he told Dr. Taylor
& me that he had put Roder-
gover into his Dictionary under

the word Renegade (alluding to
his having deserted the old Pa.
white interest. I don't not) He
had mentioned sometimes they
say a lawyer. It was even that
to the press. But said he the
printer had more sense than
I had, & put it out.

He told me in the forenoon
that he had in manuscript
when he composed his dictionary
two thin paper books
of two quires each 166 quires
were first used. And as they
were written on both sides, it
afterwards cost him twenty
pounds for paper to have them
transcribed to be written only on
one page. ^(This must be a mistake as were it all a quire) I said I am sorry you
did not get more for your dictionary.
He said I am sorry too. However
it was very well. He said the
contributors were generous.

liberal-minded men. He said
it was remarkable that when
he revised & improved the first
edition of his poetry the printer
was nevertheless writing ~~on~~

Mr. Johnson told Miss
Porter that when he
was a child in pe-
ri coats the one morning
put the prayer book
into his hand & pointed
to the ~~beginning~~ for the
day, & said I am your
what get this by
heart. He went up
stairs leaving him
to get it. But by
the time he had got
up to the second that
he heard him following
her. What's the matter
said she? I can say
it said I am; and
repeated it distinctly
when he could not
have read it over
above twice. This Mr.
Porter told me in his
presence at Oldfield
Monday 25 March 1776.
at the same time she
told me that Miss M.
told her that when

he was in petticoats & was
walking by his fathers side
& carelessly trode upon a
duck ^{one of the flock} & killed it. So then this
duck it was said to him
must be buried, & he must
make an epitaph for it.
upon which he made these
lines.

Under this stone lies M^r Duck
Whom Samuel. Johnson trode on
He might have lived if he had had.
But then he'd been an odd one.
D^r. Johnson said that his
Father made one half
of his epitaph & that
he was a foolish old man
that is to say was foolish
in talking of his children
But I trust to his
mothers relation of what
happened in his childhood
rather than to his own
recollection: and Miss
Potter assured him
in my presence upon
his mothers authority

But he assures
me 21 Sept. 1777
that he remem-
ber his Father's
making it so
I am convinced.

that he had made
this epitaph himself &
Mr Hector ~~the~~ Surgeon
at Birmingham who
was at school with
him & used to buy
tags with him of
Jane Reid told
me that he had the
same extraordinary
superiority over the
boys of the same
age ^{with} himself that
he has now over men.
That, he seemed
to learn by intuition
the contents of any
book. That the boys
submitted to him
& paid him great
respect. Three of
them of whom Hector
was sometimes
used to carry him
to school (one stage)
& let him sit upon

x she knew
her son's
value.

Mr. Hector
told me he
had many of
Dr Johnson's
Juvenilia & the
things written
when he was
very young
& had asked
them of
for preservation.

his back; and one on
each side bore him up.
That he used to have
oatmeal porridge
for breakfast. That
his Father was a
very sensible man
& very successful
as a Bookseller &
Stationer. used to
open a shop once
a week at Bromley
ham; but was a
loser by a manu-
facture of parchment
which he set up.
That his Mother
was a very remar-
table woman for
good understanding.
I asked if she was
not vain of her son.
Mr. Hector said she
had too much good
sense to be vain; but,

When he came to
Oxford he had for
Tutor Mr. Jordan
a fellow of Pemb.
wrote a very worthy
man but a feebly
man, & he did
not profit much
by his instructions.
Indeed he did
not attend him
much. The first
day after he came
to college, he
attended him and
then staid away
four. On the ~~four~~ sixth
Mr. Jordan asked
him why he had
not attended.
Said Mr. Johnson
I have been
sliding upon
the ice in Christ
Church meadow
And this I said

with all the ^{as much} ~~nonchalance~~ ^{with which} ~~as~~
 I am now talking
 to you (as for ~~re~~ ~~h~~ ~~and~~
 1776) I had no
 notion that I was
 wrong or in error
 to my Tutor. who
 said I had a
 great fortitude
 of mind. - No Sir
~~that~~ ~~he~~ ~~was~~ ~~lodged~~
 in the room up
 two pair of stairs
 over the gate of
 Pembroke. One
 day while he was
 sitting in his room
 Mr. Warrington the then
 Master of the college
 overheard him ma-
 king this soliloquy
 with his strong voice.
 - Well I have a
 mind to see

"a fine Jacobite
 fellow" Dr. Johnson
 21 Sept. 1777

^{how they go on}
 what is done in
 other places of
 learning. I'll give
 the ~~three cities~~
~~a hand~~ ^{to go to}
~~in~~ ^{France & Italy}
 I'll go to Padua
 and I'll mind my
 business. I don't
 think an ~~Blackhead~~
 is the worst of all
 Blackheads. ~~Dr~~
 Adams some time
 rector of St. Chad's
 knew my and
 afterwards Master
 of Pembroke told
 me (Oxford 20 March
 1776). I was his
 nominal Tutor
 some time. But
 he was above my
 merit. That day
 he & Dr. Johnson
 & I walked in
 the Master's gar-
 den, & went into
 the common room

yet I think it is pro-
 bably plagiarism
 at least not so
 clearly detected.

* This was
 after
 Mr. Jon-
 son
 went
 away

Bramston in
 his man of
 taste in Todd's
 Collection
 has the same
 thought. Sure
 of all Blackheads
 Thomas are the
 worst. It has
 probably been
 an imitation
 or rather a
 plagiarism or
 an adoption
 for I know not
 if there can be
 plagiarism when
 there has not
 been a publication
 of what is borrowed

in it where said
J. Johnson Inocul
to play at draughts
with Phil Jones
and Hudyer Jones
loved beer & did
not get much forward
in the Church. Hud-
yer turned out a
scoundrel, a Whig
and said he was
ashamed of having
been bred at the free.
He had a living at
Sutry and got under
the eye of some
relatives to the
Court at that
time & so was a
violent Whig. But
he had been a
scoundrel all along
to be sure. I don't
if he was a scoundrel

in any other way
than a political
scoundrel. Did
he cheat at draughts?
- We never played
for money. I was
alive and now
both dead (died
20. March 1775). Mr
Rector told me
that the master
of Pembroke used
to see him idling
away his time in
the quadrangle
& that he set
him a task to

wrong. He was to turn Pope's *Nepht*
asked by word into Latin upon
to do it which Mr Johnson
produced his ad-
mirable version
of that poem.
It was first
published in a his-
tory of the
by one *Shroton*

After leaving Oxford
Mr. Johnson lived
at home. Then
as Miss Pater informed
me he got the school
of Bosworth. He was
very unhappy there
with Sir Woolston
Dycey an abandoned
brutal rascal. Dr
Taylor told me this
& said Dr. Johnson did
not like to recollect
that disagreeable
period of his life. That
he said to him, it was
uneasy to him to see
that side of the town
(I suppose of Ashburn) which
leads to Bosworth. That
he could not bear the
horrid disgust of that
state, & threw up the
school. He then was

Intro to the son of Mr.
Whitby of ⁱⁿ
shires. His pupil did
not live to inherit
the estate. I am
not sure whether this
was before he went
to live at Birmingham.
I think it ^{was} as he married there.
He went to Birmingham
to be with his
old schoolfellow Mr.
Hector. They lodged
at one house. There
was then at Birmingham
a very intelligent
bookseller Mr. Warren.
Mr. Johnson read among
his books Lobo's
History of Abyssinia.
He loved him if a
translation of it
into English would

not be a valuable
Book. said it would
but who would translate
it? Mr. Johnson said
he would. He accordingly
did so & the Book was
published. Miss Porter
told me the Birmingham
people could not bear
Mr. Johnson. He did
not say why. I suppose
from envy of his posts,
though I do not see
how traders could envy
such qualities. He was
then by no means a
pleading figure. He
had his own hair lock
& opening of mind. When
he was first introduced
to her mother for drink
tea her mother said
after he was gone

This is the most gentle
man that ever I saw in
my life. Miss Porter said
that people were sur-
prised at the marriage
between her mother &
him. Mr. Porter was a
good deal older than
him. They were married
at Derby. He then
opened an Academy
at Edgehill near
Leicestershire ~~celebrated~~
~~in the year 1700.~~
He had as pupils
Mr. O'Fallon David &
George Garricks. He
left this Int about
a year & a half. Miss
Porter then lived in
family with him & her
mother. He told me
that Mr. Nalmsley
recommended him to

Mr. Lintot his Bookeller
~~when he went to London.~~
who employed him
to write. Perhaps this
is a mistake. Not
I wish I knew what
he then wrote. I think
he has told me that
Mr. Edward Cave was
the first Bookeller
with whom he had
a connection as an
Author. Peter Garret
told me, that Mr. John-
son went first to
London to see what
could be made of his
Tragedy of Irene. That
he remembers his trans-
lating the Turkish history
which Peter said of
him) in order to take
the story of his play out
of it. That he & Mr.
Johnson went to the
Fountain Tavern by

by themselves, & Mr. Johnson
read it to him. - This Mr.
Peter Garrison told me at
Lichfield Sunday 24. March
1778. Mr. Porten son to Mrs.
Johnson was by, and
objected that the Town
Lain was a notorious
Bawdyhouse. Peter said
it might be so, but that
people might be decent
there as well as any
where else. That he
belonged to a Methodist
club kept there at
which a dozen of
Madeira used to be
set before the fire
to toast, & that
they never had women
with them. He said
he spoke to Fleetwood
the Manager at
Goodman's Fields
to receive & serve
But Fleetwood

would not read it, ^{probably} as it
was not recommended by
some great Patron, and
it was not brought out
till David G. which was
manager at Dunblane.

Dr. Percy told me that
when he was at school
he was so blind that he
used to get up in all
four to find his way
across the Kennel.

That same time I knew him
when he was a child &
take care he should get
no harm, & he used to
turn round a rich man.

an early proof of his irritability
& violent temper. He never

told me April 1776 that
Dr. Johnson was for some

time much with Tom Perry
& when I had enough

bad health that he could
hardly see any body, & so

said to me, I am sure, that
Johnson a few years of fifty

pounds. I may live as long
as he & he may never
know my intentions or have

concern in a free
very observed then
he was to carry it
tended to be
beastly. I think
to 1776 then he had no recollection of it.

The Dr. gave
me a more
accurate
edition of
this story
than I
had. He
told me
that he
had
gone from
school by
himself
to the first
time he
had reached
to go to
in time, his
step showed
that he was
not at all
turning the

that there was a dignity
in receiving the present
as a tribute to superior
excellence. But Beauchamp
arraigned him severely
on account of a story
which he had from Henry
Aston's sister who was
present. Johnson had been
very intimate with Henry
Aston & treated by him with
much kindness, so as even
to have been released from
a spunging house by him.
One day when Johnson was
dining with him Aston
himself was seized for
debt & carried to prison.
Johnson sat still undis-
turbed & eat his dinner.
Aston's sister could not
repress her indignation
What Sir said she are
you sitting thus, without
offering to go near my
brother in his distress?
You who have been so
long obliged to him.
I am not

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Beauchamp - He is
going to see Johnson
that I had with Mr. Johnson a receipt for it
is no doubt it should not be open at all & with any
if the order may have been in a hand of another

waiting

obliged to him Madam
said Johnson. What
he did for me he would
have done for a dog.
that the Dean oferry
Dr. Barnard was man.
claiming in London 1777
that a man never
improves after five
a forty. Johnson very
modestly took the
opposite side. Why
should not a man
improve then said
he if he has the
means of improvement.
The Dean persisted
in his error. Johnson
angrily said I do
not say but there
are some exceptions
Pray Sir how of dare
you? - The Dean was
much hurt. came
over it again & again
at the time; and
afterwards wrote the
verses in which
introduces Johnson's picture.

* and possibly Lamontano as to feel his better for
the time & make him contradict it. For though his
heart was warm at bottom & he might imagine
that after so & short a time with him
the goodness of his heart would be
that the story was substantially false
* heart spoke

But the Dean told
 me, at the dinner of
 the Royal Academicians
 22 April 1776 that he
 had a very great re-
 spect for Johnson. I
 love him said he; but
 he does not love me
 & he complained of
 his rough harsh
 manners saying that
 when he smiled ~~you~~
~~you~~ saw the teeth at the
 corner of his mouth
 like a dog who is going
 to bite. He said
 Johnson is right
 forty nine times
 in a hundred. I
 think with him he
 — you do not feel
 with him said I.
 "No," said the Dean.
 "In short he is not a
 gentleman." The Dean
 told me he thought of
 answering him, but
 & would be glad to talk
 with Johnson of it. When
 I came to Bath, Johnson

& that he had been
 Henry, said he
 an Abbot of a town
 never was present
 noted, never knew that he was married
 & that he was

* said the Dean was mistaken
 He loved him very well, though
 he disapproved of his
 being out of place, by
 being so much amongst
 a being member of a
 midnight Club - (that
 was ~~there~~ ^{now}) He was pleased
 with his design of angre-
 ving Labians & said he
 would talk with him. I
 said the Dean appeared
 to me to be in earnest &
 Johnson said he thought
 so too. I was happy in
 thinking that I could
 contribute to the recon-
 ciliation of two friends.

Ashbourne 20 Sept 1777
 Dr. Johnson told me that he
 had been always idle.
 that his most determined
 application had been within
 these ten years in reading
 Greek - that the reading
 which he had loved most

was metaphysically; but he
had not read much even in
that way. That he very
early loved to read poetry
but hardly ever read any
poem to an end - That
he read in Shakespeare ^{at a} very
early time of life, so early
that he remembers being
afraid to read the speech
of the ghost in Hamlet
when alone. - That Hor-
ace's Odes have been the
compositions in which he has
taken most delight. That
it was long before he liked to
read his Epistles & Satires.
- That he imagined his boy-
ister had hid some apples in
his Father's shop, & in him
being up to look for them

He had found Petrarch in which
he read keenly, having never
seen his works before, & having
a ^{strong} desire to see them from having
read in the Preface to ^{trans-}
lation of that he was the
restorer of Poetry. That what
made him first think of for-
mising his style as we find it
was reading Sir William Temple
& about ~~the~~ ^{the} lines by Chas.
of a proposal for his
Dictionary. That Sunday
was a heavy day to him
when he was young. His
mother made him read the
whole Duty of Man on
that day, & when for
instance the Chapter on
theft he was no more convin-
ced that ~~theft~~ ^{theft} was wrong
than before; so there was no
accession of ideas. He
said that a boy should be

introduced to such books
by being directed to the
Arrangement, to the style
to other excellencies, &
he would of course attend
to the doctrine - that the
mind ~~was~~ ^{thus} not weary if
directed to various sub-
jects. He said that he
was early inattentive or
indifferent about Religion
For the Church at Litchfield
wanted reparation so he
was to go & find a seat in
other churches & having
bad eyes & being unbranded
about this, he used to go &
read in the fields or woods.
This was from about the
9th to the 14th year of his
age. ^{and still he finds a great reluctance to go} He came to be a voracious

of Law rather, rather against
Religion in his conversation
though he did not much think
against it. This lasted till
he went to Oxford, where
it would not be supposed while
at Oxford, he took up Law
Call to the Unconverted, not
with any serious intention
but expecting ~~that~~ to find it
a dull book as such books
generally are & perhaps
to laugh at it. But he
found Law quite an Over-
match for him, & this was
the first occasion of
his thinking earnestly of
Religion, after he became
capable of rational inquiry.
He said Lord Bacon was his
favourite Author with him.
But he had never read him
till he was writing the Dictionary.

and I would see him very
often quoted there. He said
it was liberal & noble in
Dr. Adams to say he was
above his mark, & that the
Dr. had told him he was the
best scholar he ever knew
come to Oxford. I mentioned
the "doom of man." Unhappy
happiness, in his vanity of
human wishes; but where
that things were done
upon the supposition of
happiness. Grand houses
were built, fine gardens
made. He said these
were all struggles for
happiness. He said the
first view of Ranelagh
gave an expansion and
gay sensation to his mind

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that nothing else had done;
but ~~by~~ Beressey went to
think that ~~there~~ ^{his great}
army would be alive ^{years}
after, he thought that ~~there~~
was not one in the brilliant
crowd at Ranelagh that
was not afraid to go home
and think. The thoughts
of each individual ~~there~~
would be distressing when
alone. I said that being
in love or having some
fine project for next
day might preserve ~~perhaps~~
He admitted there might
be such instances. But in
general, his conclusion was
not. I myself have never
been more miserable than
after Ranelagh, when
unoccupied & alone in my lodgings.

and I suppose almost all
the beautiful ladies whom
I have admired there have suffe-
red then as I did. He said
he did not imagine that
all would be made clear
to us immediately after
death; but that the
ways of Providence would
be explained very gradually.
- He said he did not know if
angels were quite in a
state of security. For we
know that some of them
were fell; but perhaps they
were kept in a state of
rectitude by having con-
tinually before them the
punishment of those who
deviated, which was the rea-
son for the wicked being eter-
nally punished (if it was so).

as to Mardin. I said it was
not wrong to hope that it might
not be so. He said it was
not. We might hope that
by some other means, a
fall from rectitude might
be prevented. I said the
words as to everlasting
punishment were strong.
He said they were strong.
But he seemed inclined
to mitigate their interpreta-
tion. I was much pleased
with this in Oneso. He
told me in the afternoon
when I said we must meet
every year if you do not
quarrel (or some such word) with
me. He said he is much
obliged to you. I never
with you. You are more likely
with me. My regard for
you is greater than I can (almost)
find words to express. But I do not
care to be always repeating it. Write
it down on the first leaf of your pocket-book

I never doubt of it again.

* particular instance &
certainly not to his friend.
in rep to him. That if a
profligate man who does
not value his money &
gives a large sum to
a whore, gives half as
much or as much to
relieve a friend, this
cannot be esteemed
as virtue. This was
all that he ever could
say relative to Hagger
& it said at all he agreed to
generosity; & that he
would have gone to the
world's end to relieve
him. Never refused to
do any thing he desired him
That about the Hog very
like a sally one would
make in painting a man
richly.

+ they was said after his death,

BOSWELL'S / NOTE BOOK / 1776-1777 / Recording particulars of / Johnson's
early life / communicated by him and others / in those years / Now first pub-
lished from the unique / original in the collection of / R. B. Adam (2nd) /
with the corresponding passages from the / first edition of the LIFE printed /
on opposite pages. /

London / Humphrey Milford / M DCCC XXV.

With Preface by the editor, R. W. Chapman of Oxford.

BOOKS OWNED BY JAMES BOSWELL.

Two of Edmund Burke's speeches, published in pamphlet form, with
inscription in Burke's hand, "*To Mr. Boswell from Mr. Burke.*"

A / DISCOURSE / DELIVERED TO THE STUDENTS / OF THE / ROYAL ACADEMY /
on the / Distribution of the Prizes, December 11, 1786, / by the / President.

London: / Printed by Thomas Cadell, Printer to the Royal Academy /
M.DCC.LXXXVI.

THE 13TH DISCOURSE.

Quarto, 30 pages. By Sir Joshua Reynolds. Upon the half-title in Sir Joshua's
hand, "*From the Author.*"

THE 14TH DISCOURSE, Dec. 10th, 1788. Upon the half-title, written by Sir
Joshua, "*Mr. Boswell from the Author.*"

Quarto, 26 pages. M.D.CC.LXXXIX.

THE 15TH AND LAST DISCOURSE, Dec. 10, 1790. Upon the half-title, in Sir
Joshua's hand, "*from the Author.*"

Quarto, 31 pages. M.DCC.XCI.

A DISCOURSE, Etc. Inscribed by Permission to his Majesty. Prefixed, the
speech of the President (Benjamin West) 24th of March, 1792.

Quarto, Dedicatory Preface "To the Members of the Royal Academy," pp. v-viii;
speech pp. i-vi; Discourse pp. 1-36.

Upon the half-title written in West's handwriting, *James Boswell Esqr. Secretary
for Foreign Correspondence.*

DE LEGIONE MANLIANA / QUAESTIO / EX LIVIO DESUMPTA. / Etc. / EX
Auctore Gulielmo Vincent. / MDCCXCIII.

Quarto, 36 pages. Inscribed in Boswell's hand, *James Boswell, London, 1793.*
*A present from the respectable Author, The Reverend Dr. Vincent, Head Master of
Westminster School.*

NOVUM TESTAMENTUM GRAECUM. Plantiniana, 1591. Inscribed, *James Boswell*, London 1787.

MEMOIRS DE LA CORSE, par M. Jaussin, 1758. Inscribed "To James Boswell Esqr. Presented as a small, but sincere token of Love and Esteem by W. W., June 1766." In Boswell's hand—*From Mr. William Wallace, Professour of Scots Law.*

THE FIRE OF THE ALTAR, by Anthony Horneck, D. D. London, 1718. Inscribed, *James Boswell Oxford*, 1776. *This pious Treatise used to be read by my excellent Mother. I was glad to buy a copy of it, at Oxford.*

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TONGUE. By the Author of The Whole Duty of Man. Oxford, 1693.

Inscribed by Boswell—*James Boswell*, London 1779. *Presented to me by my worthy friend Bennet Langton Esq: of London, as a Book by which I might be much improved, viz. by The Government of the Tongue. He gave me the Book and hoped I would read that treatise; but said no more. I have expressed in words what I believe was his meaning. It was a delicate admonition.*

THE DAY OF JUDGMENT by John Ogilvie. London, 1759. "From the Author," inscribed by Boswell—*James Boswell*, 1759.

ACCOUNT OF THE MARTYRS, at Smyrna and Lyons, in the Second Century. With explanatory notes (in Boswell's hand, "*By Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Hailes*") Edinburgh, 1776. On fly-leaf *James Boswell*, 1777.

THE MOTION OF FLUIDS by M. Clare. London, 1747. Inscribed, *Jas. Boswel*, 1758.

BURKE ON THE SUBLIME AND BEAUTIFUL. London, 1773. Inscribed, *James Boswell*, London, 1779.

SERMONS AND TRACTS UPON RELIGIOUS SUBJECTS. By William Adams. Shrewsbury, 1777. Inscribed, *James Boswell*, Oxford, 1784.

A REVISAL OF SHAKESPEAR'S TEXT. London, 1765. Inscribed, *James Boswell*, London 1779.

MEDICINA GYMNASICA. By Francis Fuller. London, 1707. Inscribed, *James Boswell*. Bought at Lichfield 23 March 1776—1/6.

THE DUTCH HUDIBRAS. London, 1674. Inscribed, *James Boswell*.

ALCIPHRON: Or the Minute Philosopher. By Bishop Berkeley, Dublin, 1755. Inscribed, *James Boswell, Edinburgh, 1777*.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS OF THE LATE PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, Earl of Chesterfield. Two volumes, quarto, London, 1778. Inscribed by Boswell—*James Boswell, 1777*.

THE ANALOGY OF RELIGION. By Joseph Butler. London, 1736. Quarto, first edition. Inscribed, *James Boswell, Edinburgh, 1770*.

MEMOIRS OF SIENA in manuscript. (See illustration.)

LOUISA, A Poetical Novel. By Miss Seward. Lichfield, 1784. Inscribed, *To Mr. Boswell from the Author*.

In a volume from Boswell's Library, with his crest, printed in gold on red leather, pasted on the outside of front board cover, the following—

A / LETTER / TO THE / PEOPLE OF SCOTLAND. / On the Present State of the Nation. / By / James Boswell, Esq. / (Quotation from Goldsmith) /

Edinburgh, Printed: / London Re-printed, for Charles Dilly, in the Poultry. / M,DCC,LXXXIV.

Octavo, 40 pages. Second edition.

A / LETTER / TO THE / PEOPLE OF SCOTLAND, / on the alarming attempt / to infringe the / Articles of the Union, / and introduce a / most pernicious innovation, / by diminishing the number of the / Lords of Session. / By James Boswell, Esq. / (Quotation from Addison) /

London: / Printed for Charles Dilly, in the Poultry, / MDCCLXXXV.

Octavo, with half-title.

ANOTHER COPY. Inscribed by Boswell on the reverse of the half-title. (See illustration.)

A / BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH / OF / DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON. / By Thomas Tyers, Esq. (From Gentleman's Magazine.)

Octavo, 27 pages. Page 26 was "Additions that came too late to be inserted in their proper places. At bottom of p. 27, one line erratum." There are additions and corrections by the pen of Tyers. (See illustration with *Inscription*.)

ENTERED IN THE HALL-BOOK
OF THE
Company of Stationers.

*The Right Honorable
Henry Dundas
from the Author
of the Amicus Curator, &c. &c. &c.*

A
L E T T E R

TO THE
PEOPLE OF SCOTLAND,

ON THE
ALARMING ATTEMPT

TO INFERENCE THE

ARTICLES OF THE UNION,

AND INTRODUCE A

MOST PERNICIOUS INNOVATION,

BY DIMINISHING THE NUMBER OF THE

LORDS OF SESSION.

By JAMES BOSWELL, ESQ.

Remember, O my friends! the law, the rights,
The generous plan of power delivered down,
From age to age, by your renowned forefathers!
O! let it never perish in your hands,
Nor pass to such as it is your children!

ADDRES

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR CHARLES DILLY, IN THE POETRY,

STREET.

Memorie
Di Siena
& Scritte

Dal Fr. Pio: Angelo Luigi
Talenti

& 1751 &

These Memoirs I had in a Present
from the collector of them, a Dominican-
Father at Lucca, a man of a noble
Italian Family, of great worth and
of very agreeable manners. We contracted
a friendship by being both enthusiasts
in Gondres for the great Siena-
James Boswell.

For

James Boswell Esqre

from Mr Syers.

th Jan. 27, 1786.

Young Mr. Bostwick don't lead, lose, nor go away the
geographical moral — 1785.

Discreet is only a fault, but Bostwick is a fault, and a bump on the
1786.

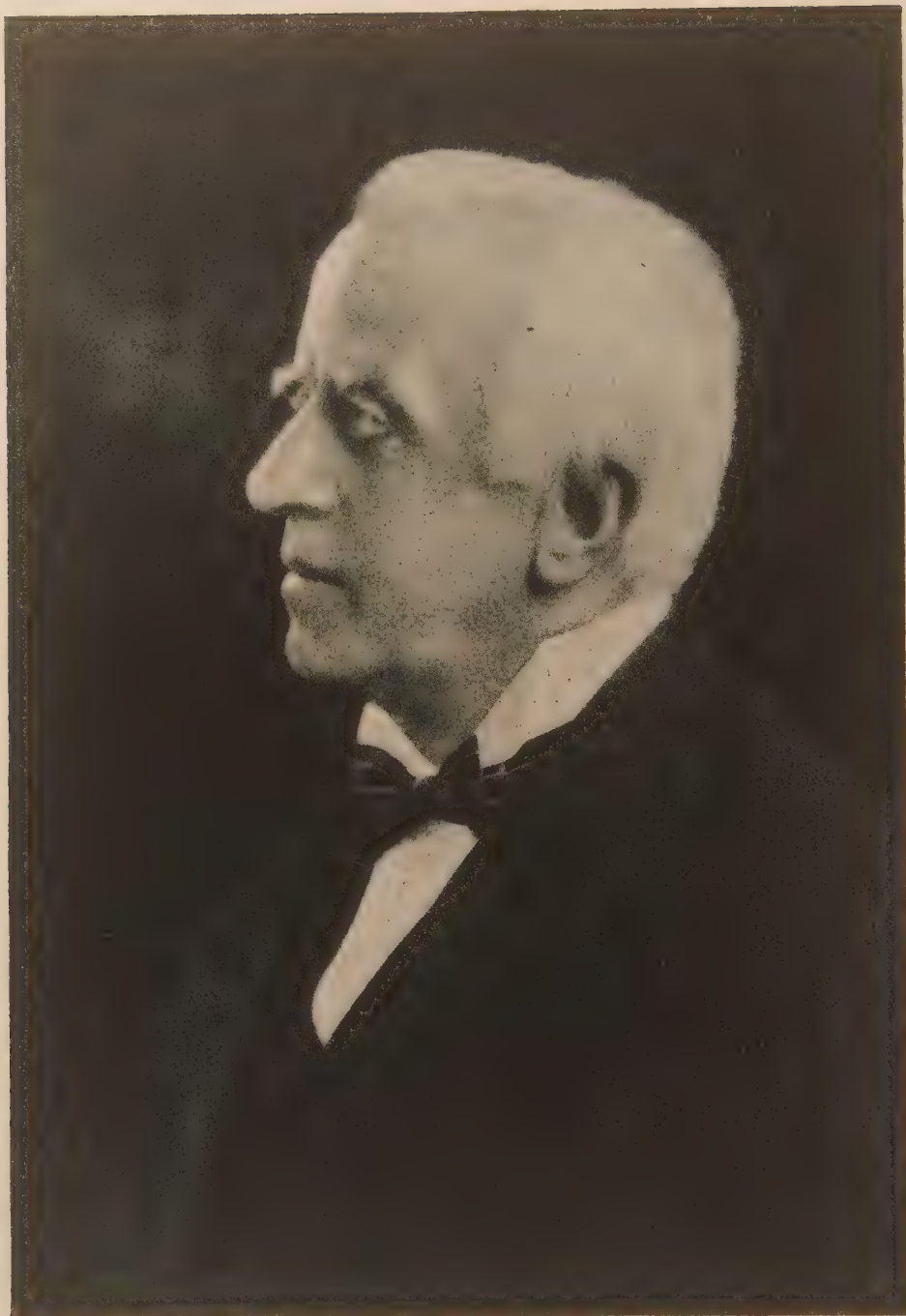
It's need to play on the same spot, and call them Bostwicks

PAMPHLETS

PAPERS

ETCETERAS

PORTRAITS



THE HON. SIR CHARLES RUSSELL, BART., K. C. V. O.
1863-1928.

PAMPHLETS AND PAPERS.

THE FORTY YEARS OF THE JOHNSON CLUB. 1884-1924. By George Whale. A Member and former Prior of the Club. Privately Printed. London, 1925. A Paper by George Whale (Member and former Prior) read at a Meeting of the Club on 13th December, 1924, in the "Upper Room," Johnson House, Gough Square, Fleet Street, London. Printed with additions, 1925.

JOHNSON CLUB PAPERS / By Various Hands /
New York / Charles Scribner's Sons / 153-157 Fifth Avenue / MDCCCXCIX.
Containing—

Verses addressed to the Editors, by George H. Radford.
The Transmission of Dr. Johnson's Personality, by Augustine Birrell.
Dr. Johnson as a Grecian, by J. Gennadius.
Boswell's Proof Sheets, by G. B. Hill.
The Boswell Centenary, by G. B. Hill.
Dr. Johnson and the "Gentleman's Magazine," by A. W. Hutton.
Dr. Johnson's Library, by A. W. Hutton.
Some Johnson Characteristics, by H. W. Massingham.
Dr. Johnson and Lichfield, by George H. Radford.
Dr. Johnson and Music, by J. Sergeaunt.
Dr. Johnson's Politics, by J. Sergeaunt.
Dr. Johnson's Associations with the Law, by A. H. Spokes.
Dr. Johnson as a Correspondent, by A. West.
Round the Town with Dr. Johnson, by George Whale.
Dr. Johnson as a Traveler, by George Whale.
At the "Cheshire Cheese," by Lionel Johnson.

JOHNSON CLUB / PAPERS / by / Various Hands /
London / T. Fisher Unwin / 1920.
Containing—

Dr. Johnson and Dr. Dodd, by Sir Chartres Biron.
Dr. Johnson and Lord Monboddo, by Edward Clodd.
Dr. Johnson on Liberty, by E. S. P. Haynes.
Dr. Johnson's Expletives, by the late Spencer Leigh Hughes.
Dr. Johnson and Ireland, by John O'Connor.
Johnson's Dictionary, by the late Sir George Radford.
Dr. Johnson and Law, by E. S. Roscoe.
Dr. Johnson and the Catholic Church, by the Hon. Sir Charles Russell, Bart.
Johnson's Character as shown in his Writings, by Harold Spencer Scott.
Sir Joshua Reynolds, by L. C. Thomas.
Johnson and the Theatre, by A. B. Walkley.
Johnson's Monument and Parr's Epitaph on Johnson, by the late Henry B. Wheatley.

DR. JOHNSON AS A GRECIAN. A Paper read before The Johnson Club on June 28, 1898, by J. Gennadius.

ADDRESS delivered at St. Clement Danes on 13th December, 1926, by R. W. Chapman, M. A., F. R. S. L. London, 1927.



GEORGE WHALE
January, 1925

1849-1925.



COMMANDER LOCKER LAMPSON, M. P.

RT. HON. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, K. C.



ARUNDELL ESDAILE.

THE REALITY OF RELIGION. An Address delivered at the second annual service at St. Clement Danes Church to commemorate the one hundred and forty-first anniversary of the death of Dr. Johnson, 14th December, 1925. By Arundell Esdaile (Prior of The Johnson Club, and President of The Johnson Society of Lichfield). Reprinted from *The Contemporary Review* of December, 1926. London, 1926.

JOHNSON THE JACOBITE. By the Hon. Sir Charles Russell, Bart. Published in *The Fortnightly Review*, London, February, 1922.

DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE, GOUGH SQUARE. By Cecil Harmsworth. With a Poem by Claudine Currey and Illustrations by Helen Reid Cross and Daphne Harmsworth. One Shilling. 1924.

DR. JOHNSON. An Address delivered at the Johnson Bicentenary Celebration, at Lichfield, September 15, 1909. By Lord Roseberry. Authorized Edition. London, 1909. Price Sixpence.

SAMUEL JOHNSON ON SHAKESPEARE: ONE ASPECT. By Karl Young, of Yale University. Reprinted from *University of Wisconsin Studies in Language and Literature*, Number 18 (1924).

JOHNSON, GIBBON & BOSWELL. By the Hon. Sir Charles Russell, Bart. Published in *The Fortnightly Review*, London, May, 1926.

DR. JOHNSON ON BALLOONING AND FLIGHT. By J. E. Hodgson. MDCCCXXV. Elkin Mathews, Ltd., London, W.

THE JOHNSON CLUB AT BATH. Ceremony of the Unveiling of a Tablet commemorating the Residence of Mrs. Thrale in Bath, with an Address by the Prior of the Johnson Club, J. Gennadius. Reprinted from *The Bladud* of June 21. Bath: 1899.

DR. JOHNSON AND HOMER. A Paper by Joannes Gennadius, G. C. V. O., D. C. L., LL. D. Honorary Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Greece. Read before The Johnson Club on Wednesday, October 15th, 1924. Printed for Private Circulation. London, 1924.

BOSWELL AS AN ADVOCATE. By T. B. Simpson. Published in *The Juridical Review*, Edinburgh, September, 1922.

DR. JOHNSON AND / HIS CIRCLE / by / John Bailey / Author of "Poets and Poetry", "The Claims of / French Poetry", Etc. /
New York and London. No date.

SALE CATALOGUE / OF / DR. JOHNSON'S / LIBRARY / with an Essay / by / A. Edward Newton /
New York and London. 1925.

DR. JOHNSON: / his religious life / and / his death. / (by J. T. Hewlett) /
London. 1850.

"'SIR', SAID DR. JOHNSON—" / Some Sayings arranged by / H. C. Biron: with Introduction /
London / Duckworth and Co. / 1911.

CONTEMPORARY / CRITICISMS / OF / DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON / his Works, and his biographers / collected and edited / by John Ker Spittal /
London, 1923.

JOHNSON: / HIS / CHARACTERISTICS AND APHORISMS. / by / James Hay, / Minister of the Parish of Kirn. / Fourth edition. /
London, 1895.

DR. JOHNSON / HIS FRIENDS AND HIS CRITICS / by / George Birkbeck Hill, D. C. L. / Pembroke College, Oxford /
London, 1878.

SAMUEL JOHNSON / his words and his ways / what he said, what he did, and what / men thought and spoke / concerning him / Edited by / E. T. Mason /
New York, 1879.

SAMUEL JOHNSON / by / Leslie Stephen /
London, 1887.

LIFE / OF / SAMUEL JOHNSON / by / Lieut-Col. F. Grant /
London, 1887.

SAMUEL JOHNSON: / WRITER / A selection edited, with an Introduction / by / S. C. Roberts /
London, 1927.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH. By Geo. Makepiece Towle. Published in *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, April, 1874.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH. By Professor T. W. Hunt, Ph. D., Litt. D., Princeton University. Published in *The Treasury*, October, 1896.

SOCIAL LIGHTS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. Published in *The Eclectic Magazine*, September, 1861, from *The Dublin University Magazine*.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH. By J. F. Waller. Published in *The Ladies' Repository*, May, 1870.

A SPORTING MAN OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY (SIR JOHN LADE). By W. P. Courtney. Published in the *Temple Bar Magazine*, February, 1902.

SOME MEDICAL WORDS IN JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY. By Charles W. Burr, M. D. Philadelphia, Pa. Reprinted from Volume IX, Number 2, pp. 183-189, *Annals of Medical History*, Published by Paul B. Hoeber, Inc., New York, 1927.

SAMUEL JOHNSON AND HIS LONDON. An Appeal to Young People to come and conquer this City. A Lecture by the Rev. F. W. Norwood, D. D. Delivered before the City Temple Literary Society on Thursday, 29 September, 1927. With two illustrations.

AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY GENTLEMAN: The Honorable Topham Beauclerk. By Frederick M. Smith, Assistant Professor of English at Cornell University. Reprinted from the April number of *The Sewanee Review*, 1926.

"DR. JOHNSON AS A RADICAL." To the Editor of *The Scots Observer*. By M. E. W. Published in *The Scots Observer*, July 6, 1889. A Letter to the Editor in answer to Dr. Birkbeck Hill's article in *The Contemporary Review* on "Dr. Johnson as a Radical."

A DAY WITH DR. JOHNSON AT THE TURKS HEAD. By Richard Le Gallienne. Published in *The Literary Digest International Book Review*, July, 1923.



J. FREDK. GREEN.

THE JOHNSON SOCIETY OF LICHFIELD, ENGLAND.

210TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF DOCTOR SAMUEL JOHNSON, at Lichfield (England), 18th September, 1919. Reprinted from the "Lichfield Mercury."

Lord Charnwood presided at the annual meeting. Report presented by Councillor W. A. Wood (Hon. Secretary of the Johnson Society). Statement of accounts read by the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. H. Russell.

Sir Sidney Lee elected President of the Society for the ensuing year. His Presidential Address entitled "DR. JOHNSON AND CURRENT AFFAIRS."

VISIT TO STOURBRIDGE, INCLUDING OLDWINFORD PARISH CHURCH AND KING EDWARD'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Wednesday, 23rd June, 1920. Compiled from Reports in "The Lichfield Mercury"; and "The County Express for Worcestershire and Staffordshire," Stourbridge.

"The Deputy Mayor (Alderman Lieut.-Col. A. H. Moody) handed over the chair to Mr. Ralph Straus, London, who called upon Councillor W. A. Wood to read a paper by Mr. Aleyn Lyell Reade entitled "Dr. Johnson and Stourbridge."

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON'S 211TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION, at Lichfield, 18th September, 1920.

Lord Charnwood presiding. Hon. Secretary's Report by Councillor Wood. Hon. Treasurer's Report by Mr. W. Brocksom.

Sir Norman Moore (President of the Royal College of Physicians of London) elected as President of the Society for the ensuing year in succession to Sir Sidney Lee. Full text of the Address of Sir Norman Moore.

THE 212TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OF DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON, at Lichfield, 17th and 18th September, 1921.

Lady Charnwood presided at the annual meeting. Reports were read by Councillor Wood (Hon. Secretary) and Mr. W. Brocksom (Hon. Treasurer).

Mr. J. F. Green, M. P. (London) was elected President of the Society for the ensuing year in succession to Sir Norman Moore. Mr. Green's Address as President followed.

The annual supper was held in the Guildhall, the Mayor presiding. Mr. J. F. Green proposed the toast of "The Immortal Memory of Samuel Johnson." Mr. E. S. Roscoe, Prior of the Johnson Club, London, proposed the toast of "The Johnson Society of Lichfield." The toast of "The Johnson Birthplace" Committee was proposed by the Very Rev. W. R. Inge, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, who at the Lichfield Cathedral service, on Sunday following, preached a sermon on "Dr. Johnson's Religious Faith."

VISIT TO CHATSWORTH, OKEOVER AND MATLOCK, May 17th, 1922. Speech by Mr. Ralph Straus. Reprinted from "The Lichfield Mercury."

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON'S 213TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION, at Lichfield, 16th September, 1922. Address by Sir Chartres Biron of London (President-elect).
Observance of the Birthday at Uttoxeter. 18th September, 1922.

VISIT TO CURDWORTH, PACKWOOD AND STRATFORD-ON-AVON, May 30th, 1923. Address on "The Connection of Lichfield and Stratford-on-Avon," by Mr. F. C. Wellstood, M. A., F. S. A., F. R. Hist. S., Secretary and Librarian to the Trustees and Guardians of Shakespeare's Birthplace. Reprinted from "The Lichfield Mercury."

THE 214TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OF DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON, at Lichfield, 15th September, 1923. Address by Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, London (President-elect).
Observance of the Birthday at Uttoxeter, 18th September, 1923.

VISIT TO APPLEBY MAGNA, MARKET BOSWORTH, AND ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, 21st May, 1924. Address by Mr. Ralph Straus (London), and Account of Appleby Magna School by Mr. S. A. Grundy-Newman (Walsall).

THE 215TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OF DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON, at Lichfield, 20th September, 1924. Address by the President-elect, Mr. Percy E. Mathewson, Fellow and Senior Tutor of New College, Oxford. Subject of Address, "Johnson as Traveller."
Observance of the Birthday at Uttoxeter, 18th September, 1924.

THE 216TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OF DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON, in Lichfield, 19th September, 1925. Address by the President-elect, The Hon. Sir Charles Russell, Bart. Title of Address, "Echoes of Johnson."
Observance of the Birthday at Uttoxeter, 18th September, 1925.

THE 217TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OF DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON, in Lichfield, 18th September, 1926. Address by the President-elect, Mr. Arundell Esdaile, M. A., Title of Address, "Johnson the English Scholar."
"After tea there was an interesting ceremony at St. Michael's Church, when a tablet pointing out the position of the tomb of Michael, Sarah, and Nathaniel, Dr. Johnson's father, mother and brother, was presented to the Rector (the Rev. Percival Howard) by Mrs. Esdaile.
Observance of the Birthday at Uttoxeter, 17th September, 1926.

THE 218TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OF DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON, in Lichfield, 17th and 18th September, 1927. Address by the President-elect, Mr. Alfred Noyes, C. B. E., Litt. D.
Sermon by the Right Rev. Leonard Jauncey White-Thomson, D. D., Lord Bishop of Ely.



SIR CHARTRES BIRON.

THE 219TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OF DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON, in Lichfield, September 22nd, 1928. Address by Mr. R. W. Chapman, M. A., Hon. D. Litt., F. R. S. L., President of the Society.

Commemoration of the "Penance," at Uttoxeter.

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON AND HIS BIRTHPLACE: A RETROSPECT AND GUIDE. Compiled by the Johnson House Committee. (Entered at Stationer's Hall.) London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Limited, 32, Paternoster Row, E. C. Lichfield: A. C. Lomax's Successors, The "Johnson's Head." 1915.

BICENTENARY OF THE BIRTH OF SAMUEL JOHNSON, Commemoration Festival at Lichfield, September 15th to 19th, 1909. Reports reprinted from "The Staffordshire Advertiser." Edited by J. T. Raby, T. P.

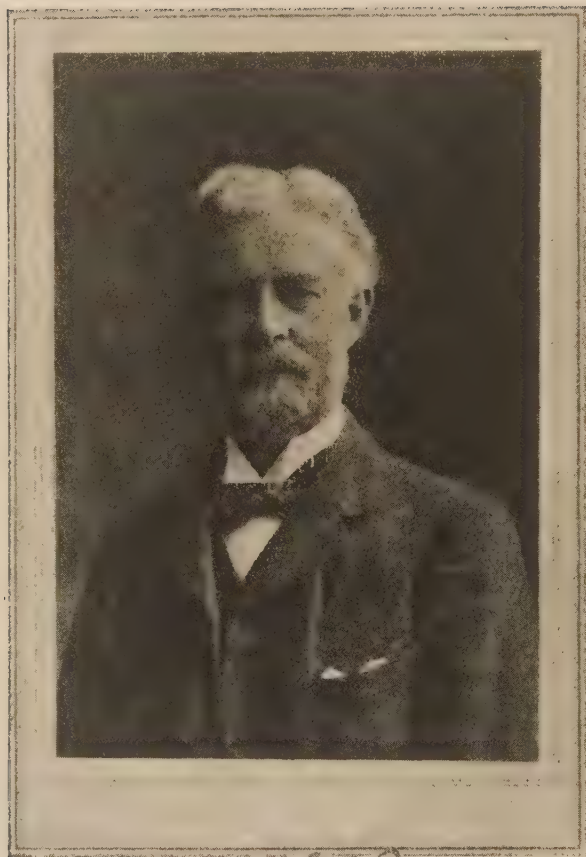
CATALOGUE OF AN EXHIBITION, commemorative of the Bicentenary of the Birth of Samuel Johnson (1709-1909). Held at The Grolier Club, New York, from November 11 until December 11, 1909.

CATALOGUE OF AN EXHIBITION OF MANUSCRIPTS, FIRST EDITIONS, EARLY ENGRAVINGS AND VARIOUS LITERATURE RELATING TO SAMUEL JOHNSON, 1709-1784. Arranged by Chauncey Brewster Tinker. Held at Yale University Library, November 1-6, 1909.



Wm. A. Wood,

Chairman Johnson
Birthplace Committee
Leedsfield,



E. S. Roseve

PAMPHLETS—(Continued).

DR. JOHNSON IN THE COUNTRY. By E. S. Roscoe. Published in *The National Review*, January, 1928.

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON AND THE AMERICAN COLONIES. By Charles McCamic. Cleveland, The Rowfant Club, 1925.

BATH IN ART AND LITERATURE. By Arundell Esdaile, M. A. An Address delivered at the Opening of the Exhibition of the City's Art and Literary Treasures at the Guildhall, January 18, 1927.

JOHNSON AND HIS CIRCLE, with some notices of Recent Johnsonian Literature. By James William Hoste, A. M.

JOHNSON'S BOOKS. By S. C. Roberts. *London Mercury*, October, 1927.

AUGUSTINE BIRRELL ON SAMUEL JOHNSON. Published in *The Outlook*, November 4th, 1899.

AN ESSAY ON BOSWELL AND HIS FAMOUS "LIFE OF JOHNSON." By Charles J. Finger. Published in *Life and Letters*, Girard, Kansas, October, 1923.

THE PRINCE OF BIOGRAPHERS. By P. A. Sillard. Published in *The Atlantic Monthly*, August, 1901.

BOSWELL'S DUTCH FLIRTATION. By Francis Gribble. Published in *The Nineteenth Century*, November, 1912.

CROKER'S BOSWELL. By W. B. O. Peabody. Published in *The North American Review*, January, 1832.

BOSWELL, YOUNG AND OLD. By Arnold Mulder. Published in *The Outlook*, September 13, 1922.

"EVELINA" AND ITS AUTHOR. By Mrs. Belle T. Speed. Published in *The National Repository*, November, 1880.

FRANCES BURNEY'S COURT AND MARRIED LIFE. By Mrs. Belle T. Speed. Published in *The National Repository*, December, 1880.

MRS. HANNAH MORE. By the Author of "Chronicles of the Schonberg-Cotta Family. Published in *Good Words*, Volume 15, 1874.

ORIGINAL MEMORIALS OF MRS. PIOZZI. By C. E. Norton. Published in *The Atlantic Monthly*, May, 1861.

RECOLLECTIONS OF HANNAH MORE. By Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall. Published in *Hours at Home*, September, 1866.

"THE MUSE IN LIVERY." A short sketch of Robert Dodsley. Published in *Household Words*, April 29, 1855.

DAVID GARRICK. By Henry M. Alden. Published in *Harper's Magazine*, July, 1868.

AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY PUBLISHER (Robert Dodsley). By Edward Fuller. Published in *The Bookman*, July, 1910.

MRS. PIOZZI'S ANNOTATIONS TO BOSWELL. By Minna Steele Smith. Published in *The London Mercury*, January, 1922.

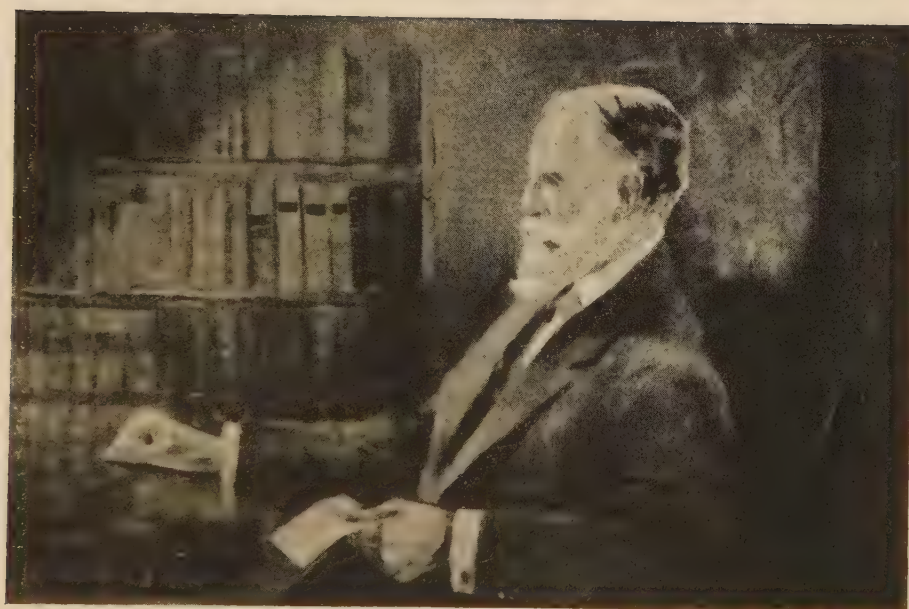
OLIVER GOLDSMITH: THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH. By George M. Towle, Published in *Appleton's Journal*, April 11, 1874.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH. By a Collegian. Published in *The Ladies' Repository*, October, 1862.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH. By J. D. Whelpley. Published in *The American Review*, November, 1849.

GOLDSMITH AND PINCHBECK. By Sir James Yoxall, M. P. Published in *The Cornhill Magazine*, March, 1913.

GOLDSMITH: HIS FORTUNE AND HIS FRIENDS. Published in *The National Magazine*, September and November, 1856.



T. FISHER UNWIN.

GOLDSMITH. REVIEW OF THE LIFE AND TIMES OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH. By John Forster. Second Edition. London, 1854; and THE WORKS OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH. Edited by Peter Cunningham, London, 1854. Published in *The London Quarterly Review*, October, 1854.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH AS A MEDICAL MAN. By Ernest Clarke. Published in *The Nineteenth Century*, April, 1914.

BOSWELL'S PROOF-SHEETS—I. By R. W. Chapman. Published in *The London Mercury*, November, 1926. Part II in December, 1926.

A POPULAR SKETCH OF DR. JOHNSON'S LIFE AND WORKS. By The Very Rev. H. M. Luckock, D. D., Dean of Lichfield, London, 1902.

REVIEW OF JAMES PRIOR'S LIFE AND WORKS OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH. Published in *The London Quarterly Review* for December, 1836.

JOHNSON AND WORDSWORTH IN THE HIGHLANDS. A Paper read by E. S. Roscoe before The Johnson Club, 1920.

DR. JOHNSON'S POLITICS. By John Sargeant. Published in *The Bookman*, January, 1898.

DR. JOHNSON'S PERSONALITY. By T. M. Parrott, Princeton University.

KING SAMUEL AND KING BEN. By W. L. Phelps, Yale University.

THE MORAL GREATNESS OF JOHNSON. By Julian Hawthorne.

Above papers published in *The Booklovers' Magazine*, April, 1903.

SAMUEL JOHNSON. By Professor T. W. Hunt, Ph. D., Litt. D., Princeton University. "Literary Life Sketches," from *The Treasury*, February, 1896.

DR. JOHNSON AND JOHN WESLEY. By Dr. Edwin Mims. Published in *The Methodist Review*, July, 1903.

SAM JOHNSON'S BOYHOOD. By Harriet Prescott Spofford. Published in *Harper's Young People*, November, 1890.

DR. JOHNSON AND HIS TIMES. By Lucy C. Lillie. "The Story of English Literature for Young People." Published in *Wide Awake* for May, June, October, November, 1879.

A DESULTORY DENUNCIATION OF ENGLISH DICTIONARIES. By Richard Grant White. Published in *The Galaxy*, May, 1869.

DR. JOHNSON'S REPUTATION. Published in *The Living Age*, October 8, 1921, from *The London Times Literary Supplement*, September 1.

DR. JOHNSON AND MRS. THRALE. By Lyndon Orr. Published in *Munsey's Magazine*, May, 1912. "Famous Affinities of History."

THE JOHNSON CLUB. Published in *The Living Age*, November 28, 1868.

GOOD THINGS FROM DR. JOHNSON. By S. H. M. Byers. St. Gall, Switzerland. Published in *The Magazine of American History*, October, 1891.

THE LAST DAYS OF DR. JOHNSON. Published in *The Eclectic Magazine*, from *The Leisure Hour*, June, 1864.

UTTOXETER. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. Published in *Harper's Magazine*, April, 1857.

OVER JOHNSON'S GRAVE: A CAUSERIE. By Walter Besant. Published in *Harper's Magazine*, May, 1891.

DR. JOHNSON. A GREAT ENGLISHMAN. By Cecil Harmsworth. An Address To The Johnson Society, delivered at Lichfield, 15th September, 1923.

DR. JOHNSON AND WALPOLE. By the Hon. Sir Charles Russell, K. C. V. O. Published in *The Fortnightly Review*, London, October, 1923.

DR. JOHNSON ON THE ART OF LIVING. By E. S. Roscoe. Published in *The National Review*, London, December, 1922.



HON. SIR FRANK MACKINNON.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, UNDERGRADUATE. By the Hon. Mr. Justice MacKinnon. Published in *The Cornhill Magazine*, London, October, 1926. "A Paper read to The Johnson Club in 1920 and now printed with a few alterations."

DR. JOHNSON: LEXICOGRAPHER, SCHOLAR, MAN OF LETTERS. By Alexander Cross, Ex-M. P. Camlachie Division, Glasgow.

"His fame is, in a very remarkable sense, specially his own. Not only was he the brilliant wit, the unrivalled talker, the dread of the fool and the affected: but he was the calm and wise philosopher, contemplative of life in all its phases—the profound teacher of morality in all its aspects—the founder of a new school of truthfulness and accuracy, acknowledged alike during his life and ever since."

DR. JOHNSON THE BIBLIOGRAPHER. A Paper read to The Johnson Club by Arundell Esdaile.

DR. JOHNSON AS A PHILOSOPHER. By Professor S. Alexander. Part I. Published in *The Cornhill Magazine*, October, 1923. Part II, November, 1923.

THE JUBILEE AT PEMBROKE HALL IN 1743. By Leonard Whibley. Published in *Blackwood's Magazine*, London and Edinburgh, January, 1927.

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THE PRESERVATION OF A NATIONAL LITERATURE. By Arundell Esdaile, M. A., Secretary of The British Museum. Printed for private circulation. 1926.

DR. JOHNSON AND ANATOLE FRANCE. By E. S. Roscoe. Published in *The Cornhill Magazine*, London, September, 1927.

BOSWELL WITHOUT JOHNSON. By Leonard Whibley. Published in *Blackwood's Magazine*, London and Edinburgh, February, 1925.

A TALLOW-CHANDLER'S WIFE. By Frederick M. Smith, Assistant Professor of English in Cornell University. Reprinted from the October Number of *The Sewanee Review*, 1925.

NOTES ON EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY BOOKBUILDING. By R. W. Chapman. London. Reprinted by the Oxford University Press from *The Transactions of the Bibliographical Society*. (The Library) 1923.

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LORD MACAULAY: THE PRE-EMINENT VICTORIAN. By S. C. Roberts. August, 1927. *The English Association*. Pamphlet No. 67.

SAMUEL JOHNSON'S IRENE. By David Nichol Smith. Oxford. At the Clarendon Press. 1929.

PERCY'S "RELIQUES". By L. F. Powell. London. The Bibliographical Society. 1928.

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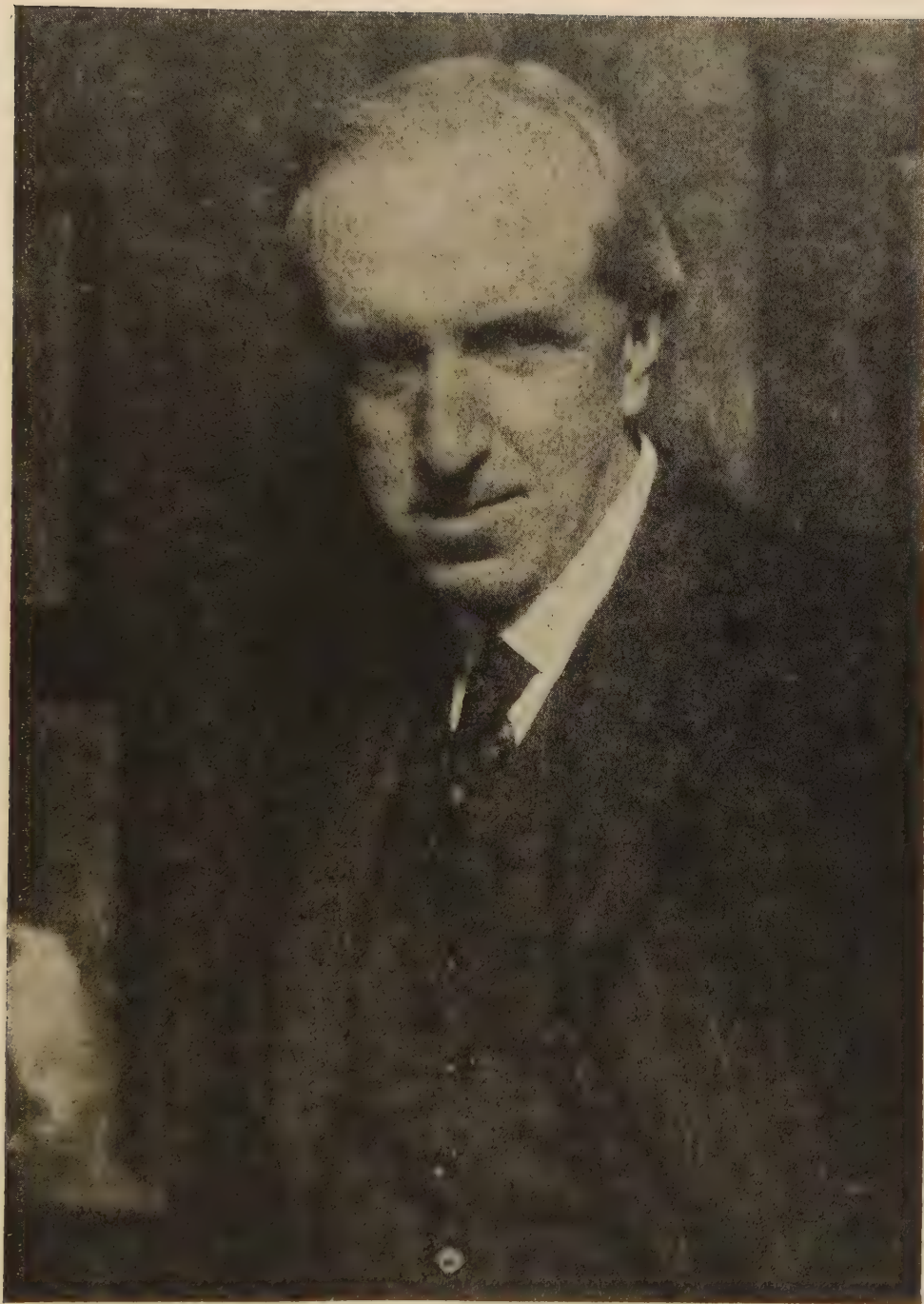
SELECTIONS / FROM THE WORKS OF / SAMUEL JOHNSON / Edited with an Introduction and Notes / by / Charles Grosvenor Osgood / Preceptor in English in Princeton University /
New York, 1909.

THE STORY OF / DOCTOR JOHNSON / Being an Introduction to Boswell's Life / By S. C. Roberts, M. A. / Sometime Scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge /
Cambridge, 1919.

THE AGE OF JOHNSON / (1748-1798) / by / Thomas Seccombe /
London, 1914.

DR. JOHNSON / A study in / eighteenth century humanism / by / Percy Hazen Houston / Assistant Professor of English / University of California /
Cambridge / Harvard University Press / 1923.

DOCTOR / JOHNSON / A PLAY / By / A. Edward Newton, Esq. / Author of / The Amenities of / Book-Collecting / and Kindred / Affections / A Magnificent / Farce & other / Diversions of / a Book-Collector / (Printer's device) /
Boston / The Atlantic Monthly Press / MDCCCXXXIII.



D. NICHOL SMITH.



L. F. POWELL OF OXFORD.

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EIGHTEENTH CENTURY LITERATURE.

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A
Philosophical Enquiry
INTO THE
ORIGIN of our IDEAS
OF THE
S U B L I M E
AND
B E A U T I F U L.



L O N D O N :

Printed for R. and J. DODSLEY, in Pall-mall.

M DCCCLVII.

REFLECTIONS
ON THE
REVOLUTION IN FRANCE,
AND ON THE
PROCEEDINGS IN CERTAIN SOCIETIES
IN LONDON
RELATIVE TO THAT EVENT.

IN A
LETTER
INTENDED TO HAVE BEEN SENT TO A GENTLEMAN
IN PARIS.

BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
EDMUND BURKE.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR J. DODSLEY, IN PALL-MALL.
M.DCC.XC.

S P E E C H

OF

EDMUND BURKE, Esq.

ON

AMERICAN TAXATION,

APRIL 19, 1774,



L O N D O N:

PRINTED FOR J. DODSLEY, IN PALL-MALL.
MDCCLXXV.

THE
S P E E C H
OF
EDMUND BURKE, Esq;
ON
MOVING HIS RESOLUTIONS
FOR
CONCILIATION with the COLONIES,

MARCH 22, 1775.

L O N D O N :
PRINTED FOR J. DODSLEY.
MDCCLXXV.

C A T A L O G U E

O F

Choice Books in all Faculties,

Divinity, History, Travels, Law, Physick,
Mathematicks, Philosophy, Poetry, &c.

Together with Bibles, Common-Prayers, Shop-Books,
Pocket-Books, &c. Also fine French Prints for Stair-
Cases, and large Chimney Pieces, Maps large and small.

To be Sold by Auction, or he who bids most, at the Tal-
bot in *Sidbury Worcester*, the Sale to begin on *Friday* the
21st of this Instant *March*, exactly at Six a-Clock in
the Afternoon, and to continue till all be Sold. The
Books to be expos'd to View three Days before the Sale
begins.

Catalogues are given out at the Place of Sale, or by
Michael Johnson of Littlefield.

The Conditions of S A L E.

I. **T**hat he who bids most is the Buyer; but if any Difference
arise, which the Company cannot decide, the Book or
Books to be put to Sale again.

II. That all the Books, for ought we know are perfect; but
if any appear otherwise before taken away, the Buyer to have
the choice of taking or leaving them.

III. That no Person advance less than 6 d. each Bidding,
after any Book comes to 10s. nor more in any Book or Set of Books,
under half Value.

Note, Any Gentleman that cannot attend may send
his Orders, and they shall be faithfully executed.

Printed for *John Johnson* 1717-18.

A
CATALOGUE

OF THE VALUABLE

Library of Books,
(in general in most woful condition)
Of the late learned

SAMUEL JOHNSON,

Esq; LL. D.

DECEASED;

Which will be Sold by Auction;

(By ORDER of the EXECUTORS)

By Mr. CHRISTIE,

At his Great Room in Pall Mall,

On WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1785,

AND THREE FOLLOWING DAYS.

To be Viewed on Monday and Tuesday preceding the
Sale, which will begin each Day at 12 o'Clock.

Catalogues may be had as above.



CONDITIONS of SALE.

- I. **T**HE highest Bidder is to be the Buyer, and if any Dispute shall arise between any two or more Bidders, the Lot so disputed shall be put up again and re-sold.
 - II. No Person to advance less than 6d. above a Pound 1s. above five Pounds, 2s. 6d. and so on in Proportion.
 - III. The Purchasers to give in their Names and Places of Abode, if required, and to pay down 5s. in the Pound in Part of Payment of the Purchase Money; in Default of which, the Lot or Lots so purchased, to be immediately put up again and re-sold.
 - IV. The Lots to be taken away with all Faults, at the Buyer's Expence, within one day after the Sale is ended.
 - V. To prevent Inconveniences that frequently attend long and open Accounts, the Remainder of the Purchase Money to be absolutely paid on or before the Delivery.
 - VI. Upon Failure of complying with the above Conditions, the Money so deposited in Part of Payment shall be forfeited; all Lots uncleared within the Time aforesaid, shall be re-sold, by public or private Sale, and the Deficiency (if any) attending such Re-sale, shall be made good by the Defaulters at this Sale.
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BIBLIOTHECA BOSWELLIANA.

A
CATALOGUE

OF THE ENTIRE

Library

OF THE LATE

JAMES BOSWELL, Esq.;

INCLUDING

A complete Collection of Books printed by the Roxburghe Club; the Books privately printed by Sir Alex. Boswell, &c. &c.; the Duplicate Books of that Part of the Library of the late Edmond Malone, Esq. which were presented to the University of Oxford; an highly interesting Collection of ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS, by Dryden, Aubrey, Dr. Johnson, James Boswell, T. Tyrwhytt, Burke, Windham, Dr. Farmer, Malone, Geo. Steevens, &c. &c.: also an ORIGINAL PORTRAIT of Dr. Johnson, painted by SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, for the late James Boswell, Esq. of Auchinleck; together with a few Miscellaneous Prints, &c. &c.

WHICH WILL BE

SOLD BY AUCTION,

BY MR. SOTHEBY,

AT HIS HOUSE, No. 3, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND,

**On Tuesday, May 24, 1825, and Nine following Days
(Sunday excepted), at Twelve o'Clock.**

To be viewed, and Catalogues [price 3s.] had at the place of Sale.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

- I. The highest Bidder to be the Buyer; and if any Dispute arises between two or more Bidders, the Lot so disputed shall be immediately put up again and resold.
- II. No Person to advance less than 6d.; above Ten Shillings, 1s. above Five Pounds, 2s. 6d.; and so in Proportion.
- III. The Purchasers to give in their Names and Places of Abode, and to pay down 5s. in the Pound, in Part of Payment of the Purchase money; in Default of which, the Lot or Lots so purchased to be immediately put up again and resold.
- IV. The Lots to be taken away, at the Buyer's Expense, within three Days after the Conclusion of the Sale, and the Remainder of the Purchase-money to be absolutely paid on or before Delivery.
- V. The Books are presumed to be perfect, unless otherwise expressed; but if upon collating, at the PLACE OF SALE, any should prove defective, the Purchasers will be at Liberty to take or reject them.
- VI. Upon Failure of complying with the above Conditions, the Money deposited in Part of Payment shall be forfeited; all Lots unclaimed within the Time aforesaid shall be resold by public or private Sale, and the Deficiency (if any) on such Re-sale shall be made good by the Defaulters at this Sale.

Gentlemen who cannot attend the Sale may have their Commissions faithfully executed by their humble Servant,

S. SOTHERBY,
Hillingdon Street, Strand.

N. B. NO BOOKS WILL BE DELIVERED DURING THE TIME OF SALE without being first paid for; and it is requested that Gentlemen will clear their Books and settle their accounts at the Conclusion of the Sale.

J. Carey, Book-Binder, Middle Street,
Cock Lane, London.

CATALOGUE, &c.

First Day's Sale.

OCTAVO ET INFRA.

LOT			
1	A BERCROMBII (Dav.) Fur Academicus	Anat.	1680
2	A Bernethy's (John) Anatomical Lectures		1818
3	Abram in Lingua Græce Holtenæ	Minut.	1713
4	Aragon et Zupitelle, conte, planches		1714
5	Account of the Proceedings at Perth		1716
6	Account of the Conduct of the Duchess of Marlborough		1742
7	Achille Taita, trad. della Greca nella Italiana	Fineg.	1578
8	Acotti (Jacob) Stragematum satanae, lib. 8	Itali.	1565
9	Adami (M.) Vite Germanorum Philosophorum	Heidelberg,	1615
10	Adami (M.) Vite Germanorum Philosophorum	Heidelberg,	1792
11	Adami (Alex.) Roman Antiquities	Edin.	1792
12	Adami (Alex.) Roman Antiquities	Edin.	1792
13	Adams's (Geo.) Lectures on Philosophy, plates, 5 vol.		1799
14	Addison's (J.) Campaign, a Poem, Lat. & Eng.		1717
15	Addison's (J.) Works, 3 vol.	Dub.	1785
16	Adriani (Pet.) Poemata	Pisa,	1660
17	Advice from a Bishop to a young Clergyman		1759
18	Æliani (Cl.) Historia, notis var. curante Ludovico Argent.	Argent.	1713
19	Æliani (Cl.) Historia, notis var. curante Ludovico Argent.	Argent.	1713
20	Æliani (Cl.) Historia, notis var. curante Ludovico Argent.	Argent.	1713
21	Æliani (Cl.) Historia, notis var. curante Ludovico Argent.	Argent.	1713
22	Æliani (Cl.) Historia, notis var. curante Ludovico Argent.	Argent.	1713
23	Æliani (Cl.) Historia, notis var. curante Ludovico Argent.	Argent.	1713
24	Æliani (Cl.) Historia, notis var. curante Ludovico Argent.	Argent.	1713
25	Æliani (Cl.) Historia, notis var. curante Ludovico Argent.	Argent.	1713
26	Æliani (Cl.) Historia, notis var. curante Ludovico Argent.	Argent.	1713
27	Æliani (Cl.) Historia, notis var. curante Ludovico Argent.	Argent.	1713
28	Æliani (Cl.) Historia, notis var. curante Ludovico Argent.	Argent.	1713
29	Æliani (Cl.) Historia, notis var. curante Ludovico Argent.	Argent.	1713
30	Æliani (Cl.) Historia, notis var. curante Ludovico Argent.	Argent.	1713
31	Æliani (Cl.) Historia, notis var. curante Ludovico Argent.	Argent.	1713
32	Æliani (Cl.) Historia, notis var. curante Ludovico Argent.	Argent.	1713

See Note by Mr. Bodley.

END OF VOLUME TWO.

Date Due



